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Contents

Editorial Paragraphs

Tying Strings to the Boxer Indemnity 333
Settling the American-British Debt Problem 334
Nagging the Chinese Post Office 335
Preserving and Beautifying China's Antiquities 335
Another Suggestion for Congressman Dyer 335

Special Articles

Theory, History and Origin of U. S. Extraterritorial Rights in China ..... Robert T. Bryan, Jr. 336
Reunification That Failed ..... Charles A. Dailey 337
Mr. Joffe and the Failure of the Chinese-Russian Negotiations ..... John Hart 339
Russia and the Manchurian Problem ..... John A. Cook 341
The Manchurian Question at the Washington Conference. ..... Charles James Fox, Ph. D. 344
Men and Events 362
News from South China 364
The Week in the Far East 366
General News Summary 370
New Books and Publications
Chinese-American Engineering Journal ..... E. H. King, Jr. 372
What the Ships Carry between America and China 373
Outline for the Study of Current History, Finance and Commerce of China 374
The United States Court for China 375

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Tying Strings to the Boxer Indemnity

THERE is a resolution now pending before the Foreign Relations Committee of the U. S. House of Representatives providing for the return of the balance of the American share of the Boxer Indemnity to China. The resolution was introduced in Congress on July 20, 1921, and has already passed the Senate. The resolution reads as follows:

"To provide for the remission of further payments of the annual installments of the Chinese indemnity:—

"Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled: That the President is hereby authorized, in his discretion, to remit to China as an act of friendship any or all further payments of the annual installments of the Chinese indemnity due under the bond for (G.) $24,440,778.81 received from China pursuant to the protocol of September 7, 1901, as modified by Executive order on the 28th day of December, 1908, pursuant to the authority of the joint resolution of Congress approved May 25, 1908, for indemnity against losses and expenses incurred by reason of the so-called Boxer disturbances in China during the year 1900, such remission to begin as from October 1, 1917, and to be at such times and in such manner as the President shall deem just."

THE United States government, the first government to take action in this regard, on May 25, 1908, passed a resolution empowering the President to return to China the first portion of the indemnity amounting to G. $10,785,286.12. Although our information is not entirely complete, it is understood that a further sum amounting to G. $1,175,835.65 was also returned at a somewhat later date. If the foregoing figures are accurate, the amount of the indemnity still due to the United States and which the American government now proposes to return to China is G. $12,479,657.01. The custom has been to return the money to China in annual installments of approximately G. $500,000, and it has been this fund that the Chinese government has used in defraying the expenses of hundreds of Chinese young men and women in the colleges and universities of the United States. The expenses for equipment and maintenance of Tsing Hua College at Peking where the preparatory educational work is done, is also defrayed from the above fund. Students are sent to America at the rate of about 200 a year and it is estimated that there are approximately 2,000 in America at this time, more than half of whom are supported from the American Boxer fund. About 1,000 students who have received their degrees from American colleges have returned to China and are now engaged in various lines of endeavor.

THE foregoing explains fairly accurately the present status of the American portion of the China Boxer Indemnity fund and provides an introduction to proposals now under discussion regarding the use of the G. $12,500,000 to be returned in accordance with the resolution now before Congress. The first suggestion which is supposed to have originated with certain American commercial interests holding defaulted obligations of the Chinese government is to the effect that the American government should hold up all further payments of this fund to China for educational uses and that the entire sum should be used by America for the direct payment of interest and principal to American firms for the defaulted debts of the Chinese government to American firms. Proposals to this effect are said to be before President Harding, Secretaries Hughes and Hoover and members of Congress at the present time. If this suggestion should prevail it would mean that most of the Chinese students now in America would be forced to return home and all further preparatory educational work at Tsing Hua College discontinued. While we are in fullest sympathy with the American firms and banks which have in good faith advanced money or sold goods to the Chinese government and have not been repaid either interest or principal and are in serious financial difficulties as a result, we do not believe that the situation, serious as it is, demands this revolutionary change in policy toward China on the part of the American government.

WE rather incline toward the viewpoint expressed by Mr. J. Harold Dollar, president of the American Chamber of Commerce at a conference held in Shanghai on January 17 with Hon. L. C. Dyer, a member of the House of Representatives, who is now visiting in China investigating the situation from the standpoint of American trade. Mr. Dollar's statement as reported in the *China Press* for Thursday, January 18 is as follows:

"The total amount of the American share of the Boxer Indemnity was approximately G. $24,000,000, but in 1908 the American government returned G. $10,000,000 of this, which China has used in the education of her young men and women in American colleges and universities. This policy, we believe, has been of tremendous benefit both to China and the United States, and for this reason we believe that the balance of the Indemnity should be returned to China for educational purposes.

"We believe, however, that the return of this money should be accompanied by a very definite understanding with the Chinese government covering the expenditure of the money, possibly under the direction of an American committee, in order that we may be assured that it will be used for the purpose intended, and not used in military adventures. We also believe that the return of the balance of the American share of the Boxer Indemnity offers an opportunity for the American government to enter into a definite understanding with the Chinese government covering American financial obligations in this country, to the end that we may have protection such as that given by China to other outside nations."

Under the plan suggested by Mr. Dollar, after Congress has passed the resolution now before the House of Representatives, President Harding should notify the Chinese government of America's intentions to return the balance of the Boxer fund for educational uses but he should also say at the same time that before China receives a dollar of the money it will be necessary for China to enter into a definite agreement with guarantees covering the expenditure of the fund and also at the same time come to definite terms with American commercial interests regarding protection for defaulted obligations. Briefly, the chairman of the American Chamber of Commerce believes that the time has come for arriving at a definite understanding with China on the subject of the defaulted American obligations; that American commercial interests are "fed up" with Chinese appeals for assistance for educational work and for other purposes, while the officials of the Chinese government at the very same time are playing fast and loose with their legitimate debts to American merchants and bankers.

Settling the American-British Debt Problem

GREAT Britain, a sovereign nation owes to the United States of America another sovereign nation about four billions and a half in gold dollars. The debt was contracted during the European War. The United States' Congress about a year ago passed a bill creating a debt-funding commission composed of a representative of the Senate and House of Representatives and of the Commerce, State and Treasury Departments. Congress also specified certain details regarding interest rates and period of time for payment. Thus Great Britain was officially notified regarding the intentions of the American government in respect to the war debt, so a few weeks ago the British government sent to America a special commission headed by Mr. Stanley Baldwin, Chancellor of the Exchequer, to meet with the American debt-funding commissioners. The British commissioners, to use an expressive term, "layed their cards on the table," and news reports of the last few days indicate that an agreement satisfactory to both sides has practically been reached. Absolute frankness characterized the discussion throughout and there is no question but that the results will further cement the friendly relations of the two peoples.

THE methods used in settling the American-British debt-refunding problem should be of considerable interest to China at this time. The Chinese government is in actual or technical default upon foreign and domestic obligations amounting to more than a half billion dollars, Chinese currency. All interests are looking for protection toward the increased customs revenues resulting from the Washington Conference agreement. There are conflicts in plenty. Creditors of the government for materials supplied chiefly to the Ministry of Communications and the railroads are claiming priority over creditors for defaulted bank loans. Holders of defaulted domestic bonds are claiming priority over holders of defaulted foreign bonds. Reports are in circulation regarding secret preferential agreements made by certain officials with certain creditors and certain governments are reported to have threatened to withhold consent to any agreements pertaining to the tariff revision, unless creditors of their nationalities are taken care of. The situation is serious and it becomes constantly more dangerous, not only for China but for the general peace of this part of the world. Apparently all the fuel is being provided for extending the threatened European conflagration to this part of the world. If we are to believe reports current in Peking the Special Tariff Conference which is scheduled to meet in China this Spring to consider further increases of the China tariff in accordance with the action of the Washington Conference, will require a military guard if it ever gets any work done. The financial situation is the most serious of the many problems confronting China and China could improve her position immeasurably by frankly recognizing the seriousness of

the situation and facing the facts. China needs outside help in solving this problem and no one recognizes this more than the thinking Chinese themselves both inside and outside of the government. When the great resources and population of China are considered the national debt of the country is infinitesimal when compared with the condition of most of the countries of Europe, but when matters are permitted to drift, China's position constantly becomes weaker from the standpoint of negotiating with outside powers. Foreign powers must also recognize the fact that any agreements covering allotment of increased customs funds must be entirely acceptable to the Chinese otherwise they will be of no effect—unless we entirely misjudge the temper of present-day China. The Chinese Parliament has been displaying considerable courage in the last few weeks in abrogating the "Twenty-one Demands," and in other matters, so we would suggest a further courageous step in the direction of a recognition of the present financial plight of China and an invitation to those chiefly interested for a frank discussion of the crisis and a satisfactory settlement.

Nagging the Chinese Post Office

EVERY lost, delayed or missent letter handled by the Chinese post office now brings a new outburst of harsh criticism against the Chinese as postmen. There are post office patrons aplenty who were just lying in wait for opportunities to find fault, and now when they do not receive a piece of mail as soon as they think they should or when they receive a parcel or paper intended for some other person they revel in saying "I told you so."

Foreigners might as well accept the fact that foreign postal agencies are gone, and that their mails are going to be handled by the Chinese post office. Unquestionably many mistakes have been made by letter carriers, mail distributors and others in the postal service since the foreign offices were closed, but all this harping on every mistake will do no good. Among those loudest in criticism in speech and in the press, are nationals from a country whose postal service for years has been notoriously inefficient. Possibly they feel called upon to try to prove that the Chinese service is as poor as that in their own country.

Any office in the world would have very great difficulty in putting into immediate operation the machinery necessary for handling the extra quantities of mail that go to the Chinese post office as the result of closing the foreign agencies here. Such an enormous increase in business coming in one lump would throw most any organization into confusion, and the confusion will not be overcome by meaningless criticism. If the patrons of the post office who suffer from the mistakes would cooperate with the postal authorities to improve the service more would be accomplished than ever will be by this eternal knocking. The postman would appreciate your helpful suggestions, but he resents your unkind scolding, and his feelings are reflected in his service. When you help him you help the service, which means you help yourself. No fair-minded person can expect to take the first month under the present arrangement as a criterion by which to measure the efficiency of the post office; the organization must be given a reasonable time to work out, develop and improve its service. If after some months an extra and unnecessary number of mistakes are being made it will be time to say some of the unfavorable things that are receiving so much prominence and space in conversation and in print now.

In any case, however, the service the Chinese render is the best you have any chance of getting, so it would be the better part of wisdom for you and everybody else to do all possible to work in a friendly way, to help the postal people render the best service possible. The Chinese certainly realize that the quality of service they render is going to be measured by the standard set by the foreign offices that were here, and they undoubtedly will feel called upon to give tangible evidence of appreciation for the withdrawal of the foreign offices by doing their very best—if they are not forced to feel that everybody is fighting them by knocking their service.

Preserving and Beautifying China's Antiquities

THE old drum-tower first erected in 1092 A. D. has long been one of the points of interest in the city of Nanking. Tourists and casual visitors have admired its massive strength and speculated upon its interesting history. But like most of China's relics of the past, it has been neglected and the tourist who desired to inspect it had to climb through weeds and over masses of broken stones, bricks and miscellaneous refuse. Recently General Che Shih-yuan, military governor of Kiangsu, decided that the section of the city surrounding the tower should be cleaned up and for several weeks laborers have been engaged in the creation of a park or public garden with the drum-tower as the center. The work has now been completed and there is general admiration and appreciation regarding the little beauty-spot that has been created. The admiration is not all confined to the tourist either; Chinese coolies who for several centuries have been accustomed to sweating their weary ways with their burdens up the steep hill leading to the tower, must also thank the governor for the improvement for a good road has been constructed around the base of the hill which eliminates the steep grade. Similar improvements are also being effected with the old examination halls and the Ming tombs. It is a pleasure to record these marks of progress and especially at this time when military governors are being damned for everything that is wrong in the Republic of China. A little money spent in improving China's ancient land-marks would soon pay dividends in tourist trade as well as in the improved self-respect of the Chinese people generally.

Another Suggestion for Congressman Dyer

WHEN Congressman Dyer was in Shanghai a few days ago, various matters concerning American interests in China were brought to his attention by the American Chamber of Commerce, the American Association of China, the American Bar Association and other organizations. But we heard no mention of the American Woman's Club referring any matters of importance to Mr. Dyer for the consideration of Congress. Just for the sake of argument we suggest the following subject for the consideration of the members of the American Woman's Club: American citizens residing in China are subject to personal income taxes in exactly the same manner that American citizens residing at home are subject to income taxes, in spite of the fact that Americans residing in China

have no vote or voice in the government of the United States or the individual states in which they may once have lived. American citizens residing at home have many benefits and advantages which American residents in China do not enjoy, the chief of which are free public schools. Americans residing in China are forced to maintain their own schools and it is a tremendous burden and often the results obtained for the American children growing up out here are indifferent, to state the case mildly. Hence we would propose to the American Woman's Club that it suggest both individually and collectively to Congressman Dyer and all of the other 435 members of the House of Representatives and the 96 members of the Senate that if the 8,000 Americans residing in China are to be permanently compelled to pay taxes toward the support of the U. S. government in which they have no voice, that Congress at least might make some provision, whereby the taxes paid by Americans residing in China could be diverted toward the maintenance of schools in China for the American children. We make this suggestion to the women for the reason that they have a heart-interest in the character of the schools which their children attend and for the further reason that we believe a few letters along this line written to members of Congress by American mothers residing out here would cause some serious thinking on the part of congressmen and senators who are not primarily interested in affairs outside of their own states and districts.

Theory, History and Origin of U. S. Extraterritorial Rights in China

BY ROBERT T. BRYAN, JR.

(This article is the first of a series by Mr. Bryan on the subject of extraterritoriality)

The Theory of Extraterritoriality: The subject of extraterritoriality, although trite, is more complicated than it appears. It has been defined as an exemption from the operation of the local law, granted either by usage or treaty, on account of the differences in law, custom and social habits of civilized nations from those of uncivilized races. [1]

Caleb Cushing, Attorney-General of the United States of America and Commissioner to China, pronounced in 1844 the theory that non-Christian countries are not bound to the States of Christendom by treaties which confirm mutual rights and obligations; that heathen nations do not recognize the power and authority of maxims and usages known as International Law; but insist on ruling foreigners by misrule; and that therefore the citizens and subjects of civilized dominions are entitled to extraterritorial rights in Pagan States by usage and custom. [2]

This reasoning was adopted by the Privy Council in a logical judicial opinion, [3] and when applied to the Levant as it was in that case is sound, for in those countries extraterritoriality was promulgated not by treaty but by usage and custom. American treaties with Ottoman States enunciated what had already been established by custom, This rationale, although intended in its application to China, was no real basis for extraterritoriality in that country; for in China the situation was different. The subject of extraterritoriality, from its very inception, was a thorn in the side of China and alien governments. The British, from the earliest times, showed contumacy and defiance to Chinese laws, and only submitted to them after a long and bitter struggle. The United States, however, submitted from the first and embodied her position in a declaration made on the occasion of the Terranova trial: "We are bound to submit to your laws, while we are in your waters. Be they ever so unjust, we will not, resist them." [4] This attitude was consistently maintained by the American government until Caleb Cushing presented his dissent to the State Department at Washington. The British, although they were forced to submit to the jurisdiction of the Chinese authorities, continued to contest the question, and even went so far, in 1833 and 1838, as to enact legislation providing for a British Court in China. The Chinese, on the other hand, with characteristic stubbornness persisted in claiming, until the Treaty of 1842 with Great Britain was signed, that British and other aliens were subject to their laws. The United States followed the lead of the British government and signed a Treaty providing for extraterritoriality at Wanghia on July 3, 1844. It is, therefore, seen that Caleb Cushing's hypothesis of extraterritoriality is not a rationale, but a reason justifying extraterritoriality which in China in its final analysis is bottomed on treaties and not custom.

It is important that this significant distinction between the foundation of extraterritoriality in Moslem countries and in China be borne, in mind, for it has a special bearing upon the construction and operation of American extraterritorial rights and privileges in China.

The Reasons for Extraterritoriality: Having determined that extraterritoriality in China is grounded on treaties and not custom, it will be advisable to examine the reasons for the signing of the treaties which granted to aliens, exemption from Chinese law. The pertinent reasons are three in number, to wit: (1) The Chinese law of homicide; (2) The doctrine of extensive responsibility, and (3) the mal-administration of justice. It will be enlightening to the reader for us to examine these three grounds in detail.

1. The Chinese law of homicide: The English law of homicide as it existed in the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Centuries was divided into three kinds, justifiable, excusable and felonious. Felonious homicide was again divided into manslaughter and murder. Manslaughter is defined by Mr. Justice Blackstone as the unlawful killing of another without malice, either express or implied. [5] Murder is defined by Sir Edward Coke as being "When a person of sound memory and discretion unlawfully killeth any reasonable creature in being and under the King's peace with malice afore-thought, either express or implied." [6] The American law of homicide in the Eighteenth Century was identical with that of England. [7] Justifiable and excusable homicide were not punishable. The punishment for manslaughter was a term of imprisonment and for murder death. [8]

The Chinese law of homicide was somewhat different from English and American law, and may be thus briefly stated: (1) Wilful and premeditated murder was punishable by beheading; (2) For killing during an affray without malice, express or implied, the penalty was strangulation; (3) Killing or wounding another by accident punished by a fine amounting to Tls. 12.42; (4) Killing in lawful self defence was justifiable, and not punishable. [9]

The Common law distinguished between murder and manslaughter and mitigated the penalty accordingly. The Chinese law, however, made no distinction between murder and manslaughter other than making the first punishable by decapitation and the latter by strangulation. Excusable homicide under the common law was not punishable, while under Chinese law the penalty was a fine of Tls.12.42.

An illustration will serve to illuminuate this point. In the month of November, 1784, a gunner on board the ship "Lady Hughes" was ordered by his superiors to fire a salute, the firing of which caused the death of a Chinese. The Chinese authorities arrested the super-cargo of the ship and carried him into the City, where he was very well treated, and finally released upon the surrender of the gunner, who was strangled on January 8, 1785, under orders from Peking. [10] There is no doubt whatsoever that, under the laws then in force in England and the United States, the gunner would have been guilty of involuntary manslaughter, if not excusable homicide, and would accordingly have been sentenced to nothing more than a short term of imprisonment.

1. Moore's International Law, Vol. II, page 593.
2. The Rationale of Extraterritoriality, Sept. 29, 1884, M. S. State Department, Cushing to Secretary of State. Also Extraterritorial Cases, page 4.
3. Papayanni vs. Russian Etc. Co. 1863. 11 Moore, Privy Council Cases, N. S. 161. I Extraterritorial Cases, page 12.
4. North American Review, January 1835.
5. Ewell's Blackstone, 2d Ed., page 705,
6. Ewell's Blackstone, 2d Ed., page 707.
7. United States vs. Lewise 111 Fed. 630.
8. Fed. St. Ann.. Vol. 7, page 917.
9. Penal laws of China, translated by Sir George G. Staunton, page 311.
10. The International Relations of the Chinese Empire, by H. P. Morse, page 102,

2. The Doctrine of Extensive Responsibility: This doctrine is perhaps the most pernicious, savage and cruel principle that has ever been inculcated into any system of jurisprudence, ancient or modern. By this doctrine every subject of the Chinese Empire is held responsible for everything that occurs regardless of whether or not he was connected therewith or accountable therefor. If larceny is committed in a township, the whole village, jointly and severally, together with its official head, is held responsible. The owner or occupant of a house is held responsible for a suicide committed on his doorstep. The father is held accountable for the criminal acts of his progeny. A man dies leaving an insolvent estate, the son is held liable for his parent's debts. A bankrupt absconds, his family is called upon to pay. A mighty river overflows its banks, the Governor of the Province is held responsible for the deaths thereby caused. A crime is committed, the Magistrate of the village is called upon to arrest the guilty party, procure evidence, prosecute the case and convict; otherwise he is cashiered. In short, no crime can go unpunished. If the guilty party cannot be apprehended the father, son, family, employer, Tipao, Magistrate, and even Viceroy, are held responsible. Never has there been a principle more searching and merciless in its ultimate results.

An application of this doctrine was made in the gunner's case, which we have above referred to, the super-cargo of the vessel being arrested and held until the gunner, the guilty party, was surrendered.

3. The Mal-administration of Justice: The harsh and vicious provisions of the Chinese criminal law would probably not have been objected to so strenuously by aliens if justice had been properly administered. Defendants in criminal actions were presumed to be guilty, were not entitled to the benefit of counsel, nor to summon witnesses to testify in their behalf. Confession was essential to conviction, and often the prisoner, though innocent, was beaten and tortured until he confessed. Corruption was notorious among the Chinese judiciary, and "their judgment was at the disposal of the long purse." [11] This principle was enforced more strenuously against foreigners than Chinese, for the fundamental maxim of Chinese intercourse with foreigners was:

> "The barbarians are like beasts, and not to be ruled on the same principles as citizens. Were any one to attempt controlling them by the great maxims of reason, it would tend to nothing but confusion. The ancient kings well understood this, and accordingly ruled barbarians by misrule. Therefore to rule barbarians by misrule is the true and the best way of ruling them." [12]

It is not surprising that a race who forced King John at Runnymeade to sign the Magna Charter, the 39th chapter of which provides: "To none will we delay, to none will we deny, right or justice," objected so strenuously to such a law of homicide, to such a doctrine of responsibility, and to such an administration of justice. It is no wonder that the Americans, whose ancestors fought, bled and died at Bunker Hill, so readily followed the noble example set by their British cousins, and obtained in their first treaty the right of extraterritoriality.

The next article in this series will appear in an early issue of the Weekly Review.

Weekly Review Takes over Subscriptions of Chinese Engineer and Contractor

By an arrangement entered into this week by the publisher of the *Weekly Review* and Carl Crow, Inc., the *Weekly Review* will take over and finish out all paid subscriptions to the *Chinese Engineer and Contractor*, a trade publication which has been published for the last three years by Carl Crow, Inc. Mr. Crow is discontinuing the publication owing to the growth of other phases of his advertising agency business which now requires his entire time. All adverising contracts in the *Chinese Engineer and Contractor* may be continued in the monthly industrial supplement of the *Weekly Review* in case the makers of the contracts desire. The second publication of the Industrial Supplement appears in this issue of the *Review* in both the Chinese and English languages and copies are now being mailed out to all subscribers to the *Engineer and Contractor* as well as to subscribers to the *Review*,. This month's issue of the Industrial Supplement is devoted to the commercial development of Shanghai and persons interested in obtaining additional copies are urged to notify the circulation department as early as possible.

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11. International Relations of the Chinese Empire, by Morse, page 112.

Reunification That Failed

BY CHARLES A. DAILEY

THIS is the story of a serious effort for the reunification of China that failed. It gave hope for a time and until a few days ago the outlook was promising. It was two months in formation; it blew up in a couple of minutes. Chang Tso-lin has dropped his negotiations with the Chihli party for the return of his titles in exchange for the release of the Manchurian salt revenues and of the confiscated rolling-stock of the Peking-Mukden railway. Sun Yat-sen, though he keeps an anchor to windward against the day when it is possible to get on terms with Peking, has through his allies in Kwangsi and Yunnan driven Chen Chiung-ming from Canton. Tuan Chi-Jui is more open in his indorsement of the plan of Premier Chang Chou-Tseng, while Wu Pei-Fu, though still in hearty opposition to Tsao Jui, again is on more cordial terms with Tsao Kun.

But even though the plan failed, it is interesting, to say the least, as an earnest that the real leaders of China—who are still and of necessity must be the militarists and the militants—are giving heed to the increasing dissatisfaction of the people, the incompetence and corruption of Parliament and the rising tide of foreign displeasure at the failure of China to take constructive steps in line with the pledges made at the Washington Conference,

It was a comprehensive scheme, intended to bury all hatchets or whatever it is they bury in China at pow-wows, to save face all around—and "face" is everything as even the ricksha coolie will testify—and to bring about disarmament and a reduction of the military impost on the people. Briefly, the plan was this:

Tsao Kun, Marshal, super-tuchun and boss of the Chihli party, was to be seated by Parliament as President; Chang Tso-lin, Marshal, super-tuchun head of the Fengtien party and Czar of Manchuria, was to be Vice-president, and Sun Yat-sen, self-styled President of the Constitutional government of China, was to be Premier, while Tuan Chi-Jui, Marshal, a former Premier and head of the now defunct Anfu party, was to be next in line, accepting an important Cabinet post and lending the efforts of his reviving party.

Much of the groundwork was laid—is still laid—and will have to be undone unless the plan is abandonded in its entirety. It is like those parleys that gripped Europe for a year—Cannes, renewed at Genoa, then shifted to Lausanne, to London and to Paris. As in Europe, the plan blew up, but with certain modifications it may be revived.

Of course, many parts of this story will meet with denial—diplomatic denial is always a convenient avenue when a project fails or is temporarily discarded until the leaders can work out a new plan of approach to a common end. But it is interesting nonetheless, and while partisans of the several factions may disagree with it they but reflect the differences that existed among the leaders for many weeks while the scheme was being hatched.

Signs are making that owing to the activities of President Li Yuan-Hung, Premier Chang Shou-Tseng, the enforced recrudesence of Sun Yat-sen, and the increasing troubles of Chang Tso-lin in trying to handle alone the very delicate problem of the Red threat on two of his frontiers, there will be many modifications of the plan, while also the attitude of the Szechuenese may compel a further expansion. But the idea is far from dead. Each one of the leaders wants reunification, yet wants it of such a nature that he and his partisans will be first at the pie-counter. It will be no easy task to get them all together. But it is possible. Now for the details.

Parliament had been bought by promises of patronage and otherwise in the interest of Tsao Kun. He was expected to be able to deliver Parliament for the carrying out of the program. All the money of the Chihli, Fengtien and Tientsin factions was to be put behind the scheme, with the addition of the influence of the Anfuites and the roseate enthusiasm of Sun Yat-sen, preliminaries had been thought out carefully in order to avoid a challenge on behalf of champions of the people—Wu Pei-Fu, for instance. Wu's wings were clipped early in the game, first by military isolation in December and then by political isolation in January, when in the new hand-picked Cabinet he was left without a single representative. But all this time the leaders had in mind a plan to mollify Wu and to keep him loyal to his patron, Tsao Kun, with whom Wu never has broken, however much he may dislike his boss drinking from the same cup with Chang Tso-lin.

It was all fixed up. A telegram was drafted and passed around for inspection, re-writing and modification. At the conferences, mostly held at Paotingfu in the great house of Tsao Kun, the various parties to the deal were represented by agents, as is the Chinese custom. One of the notable

occasions was the birthday celebration of Tsao Kun, an elaborate affair lasting several days. Wu Pei-Fu was not present, but sent his Chief of Staff. Others of equal importance represented the others. At this birthday celebration the deal was not discussed further than the election of Tsao Kun as President. Scenting his isolation, Wu Pei-Fu registered his objection. He would like to see his patron in the Presidency but believed the first duty of China was to complete a constitution and then elect Tsao. But whoever elected under a regularly adopted constitution Wu would support whole-heartedly.

The telegram in question—which never has been sent and never may be was addressed to Li Yuan-Hung, President under the 1917 Parliament and restored by Wu Pei-Fu after the fighting last Spring. It was at once an accusation and a challenge. It charged that Li Yuan-hung had been in office for eight months and in that time had accomplished neither the disbandment of surplus troops nor the reunification of China. Getting wind of this, President Li sent out in January a circular telegram to all the provinces, and particularly to the tuchuns commanding them to take immediate steps towards the riddance of surplus troops and by falling into the trap laid for him said if Parliament could find a successor for his office in the morning he would step out in the afternoon.

It was the plan that when this telegram should be sent and President Li had made the only reply he could make, and which he already had been led to make in advance, Parliament was to obey the wire-pulling from Paotingfu and elect Tsao Kun to the Presidency. Tsao was to come immediately to Peking, tell the Cabinet—he had already picked it in January—to carry on and also he was to announce to the people that reunification and disarmamentt at last were possible for China. Even the Presidential address had been rehearsed. It was to be something like this:

"It may seem strange that a man condemned as a militarist should be called to the Presidency, but it is a step to disarmament. I have yielded my military offices to accept the Presidency. I am proud of my recognition by the people of China as reflected by the vote in Parliament. It is the culmination of many honors that have been heaped upon me. These are ample—enough for any man. There are others who are far more capable of carrying on the work of upbuilding China, and so I will gladly retire to private life and yield authority to Marshal Chang Tso-lin, who in many trying years has held Manchuria together for China and resisted foreign encroachment."

And Chang Tso-lin is said to have thought out his little address. It was along these lines, "I am first of all a Chinese. My sole interest is the betterment of the condition of my countrymen. I have no lust for office. I too am called a militarist. This is no time for militarists to be at the seat of government. I have now received the highest honor that can be bestowed upon me by China, and am willing to retire, but if I can serve my united country in any capacity, either as an advisor in private life, or until disbandment is completed by returning to my post in Manchuria you have but to command me. I therefore gladly yield my office to Dr. Sun Yat-Sen, whom you have just chosen for the Vice-presidency of China."

Then Dr. Sun, who according to the program was first to succeed General Chang Shou-Tseng as Premier—the latter returning to his desk as Minister of War, which he never had vacated, was to get off his little speech after the formality of an election by Parliament had been carried out. All this time also, Marshal Tuan Chi-Jui was to be taken care of, in the end succeeding Dr. Sun in the Premiership and thus retaking the authority he held when the Anfu Club was dethroned. It is no use quoting what Dr. Sun might have said. He has said it so often in promise and prediction.

"It is the hour of triumph," he probably would have said. "Again I am your President, elected by Parliament, and China is at last reunited. There is no longer a North China and a South China." More flag-waving, cheer-bringing stuff like they used to pull in Congress for the benefit of the visitors from Pumpkin Ridge, Ark. and Happy Valley, Vt., sitting in the gallery. But Dr. Sun was to be President. Tsao Kun and Chang Tso-Lin were former Presidents, with full honors and fuller riches and were content.

And all this time what of Wu Pei-fu and the other champions of the people, it may be asked. It was all carefully thought out, just as carefully as any general lays his plan of battle. Wu Pei-fu was to be made Commissioner for Disbandment, while Feng Yu-Hsiang was to be the head of the new National Army to be formed in succession to the individual armies of the Tuchuns, the best of whom were to be divsion commanders under the programme. They were to retain the pick of their men.

The reader naturally will ask how disarmament would be effected. That too had been carefully thought out. With China reunited a foreign loan could be obtained and the program of employing the disbanded troops on public works, first suggested by Sun Yat-sen and indorsed by Wu Pei-fu and others, would be carried out. But the loan was to be a modest one. Chiefly the soldiers would work it out among themselves. They are all many months in arrears of pay—some even a year. It was to be put to the soldiers in this wise:

"There is not enough to pay all of you. If the army continues at the present size the arrears will accumulate. To those who retire now the arrears will be paid. Those who remain will have the promise of getting their money month by month through the saving possible by the halving of the army. You may choose for yourselves, officers and men which of you will accept your arrears and retire and who shall remain, receiving pay monthly but getting arrears as the army is reduced."

It all sounds well, and seems logical. Everybody satisfied all around. But they were not. The Chinese are by nature distrustful of one another. The horrible thought came into the minds of one of them that Tsao Kun might not give up the job after the face-saving days as President, or if he did that Chang Tso-lin might revive his ideas of a dictatorship and the possible creation of a Chang dynasty. The memory of Yuan Shih-kai still lingers. So the thing blew up. The carefully rehearsed speeches of acceptance were torn to shreds.

Li Yuan Hung stroked his nose when he heard of it. It is the conventional sign in China when making a fool out of a man in his presence or in the presence of his spies. Then he scratched his nose. It is a sign of deep and contemplative thought. The Old Woman of Tientsin is still thinking. His own reunification scheme is making headway. Sun Yat-sen has congratulated the new Premier. It is a nodding recognition of the authority of Peking. Li Yuan-Hung may be unhorsed, he will not be caught napping.

"The Red Triangle in China"

W. W. Lockwood, secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association in China, recently had an article in *The National Republican*, an organ of the Republican National Committee, on "America Engaged in Real World Service." Mr. Lockwood in his article has traced the history of the Y. M. C. A. back to its pioneer days, when four men representing four parts of America came to the Orient in response to a call from the Christian Church to establish the Y. M. C. A.

The men who originally came to China were: D. W. Lyon from Wooster; R. Gailey, well-known football man from Princeton; Robert Lewis from University of Vermont; and Fletcher S. Brockman, Vanderbilt. It is generally known that the success of the Y. M. C. A. in China today is due to these four men. However, "The Red Triangle," the insignia of the Y. M. C. A., is as well known in other countries of the Far East.

"Helping alongside these men the association has been fortunate in its Chinese leadership. The national movement of China is a Chinese movement. It is under the direction of Chinese. The general secretary is Chinese and the national staff, once largely foreign will soon be predominately Chinese. This feature in no small measure accounts for the success of the Association. If all of the American and Canadian secretaries now located in China were withdrawn the movement would still go ahead. However, because of their experience, they are needed at this critical time in the development of this new movement, and should be reinforced because the work will go ahead so much more rapidly with their assistance.

"The association has been liberally supported in China. Its receipts have been constantly growing in spite of confusion and civil strife. The current budgets of the city associations range from $10,000 to $100,000 annually and are all paid locally. In Shanghai there is a list of 55 leading business men who pay $50 per year as sustaining members and 26 who contribute extra-sustaining dues of $100 per year. This association last year raised $67,000 in membership dues and contributions in a campaign in which 12 teams enlisted 440 workers. The total amount raised for current expenses for all associations amounted last year to $857,361. It has been demonstrated that the association can influence effectively the student, merchant and official classes."

Mr. Joffe and the Failure of the Chinese-Russian Negotiations

BY JOHN HART

A. A. JOFFE, Soviet Envoy to the Far East, will fail in his diplomatic negotiations at Peking just as he failed at Changchun. He will fail for the same fundamental reason. Mr. Joffe disciple of feud and clever analysist of European psychology, has no understanding of the Asiatic. Since his arrival in China five months ago he has come to a realization of this lack, but a queer kink in his own personality makes it impossible for him voluntarily to step down and give way to some other Soviet diplomat better able to deal with the Chinese. It is much the same belief in the omnipotence of self that lay at the bottom of the tragedy of Woodrow Wilson. So strong is this almost stubborn faith in his own ability and opinions that Mr. Joffe finds it difficult to accept the information and advice of even those of his own subordinates whom he knows understand China and the Chinese better than he himself. A man too ill to carry on his work properly and to open the conference for which he made a journey of thousands of miles, he is still unwilling to make room for some other man that the work may go on, regardless of what may happen to the individual. He is unable to place the State before self.

He is a man peculiarly unfitted for the task which has been assigned to him by Moscow, but the error of sending him to Peking must be attributed solely to the ignorance of Moscow and not of Mr. Joffe. Mr. Joffe's ability as a diplomat and a man of brains can not be questioned by anyone who has followed his career, actions and statements. He has been successful nearly everywhere he has gone in Europe. He has a profound knowledge and belief in Communism, but, even more important, has proved his ability to psycho-analyze the diplomats of the West with whom he has come into contact and then to play on them at the point where they are most likely to yield. Moscow had a right to expect a repetition of his success in the Far East.

Moscow was wrong. In the four months that he has spent in Peking and the one month in Changchun, Mr. Joffe has repeatedly showed that he does not understand the psycology of the East. I do not mean in the least to prejudge Mr. Joffe, but I do think it essential to look dispassionately at his acts and utterances in regard to China and Japan and then come to conclusions. I have it second-hand, but on excellent authority, that during the Changchun Conference with the Japanese, Mr. Joffe said the one method to be employed was that of browbeating. Whether he actually made this admission or not is beside the point, for the fact remains that Mr. Joffe adopted a superior and somewhat dictatorial attitude throughout that conference. The conference failed. There were many reasons why it should have failed——and there were many reasons why it should have succeeded. On the whole, the reasons for expecting success outweighed those pointing toward failure.

Russia sought the complete evacuation of her soil by Japanese troops, the conclusion of a trade agreement and the re-establishment of commercial relations, and the diplomatic recognition of Moscow by Tokyo. Japan sought, primarily, an excuse for her Siberian blunder which she could present to the people of Japan and so partially whitewash the government. She sought also the re-establishment of normal trade relations, guarantees for the life and property of Japanese in Siberia and against propaganda or threatened invasion, and at the same time to avoid rousing suspicion or dislike on the part of the world Powers through dealing separately with the Soviet government.

Mr. Joffe might easily have obtained the first two of his aims; it is doubtful if he could have gained diplomatic recognition, although the Japanese delegates went so far as to hold out the bait of a second conference between Moscow and Tokyo direct if that at Changchun were successful. It was her first aim that proved Japan's stumbling block.

The Tokyo government seized on the Nikolaievsk tragedy as a popular issue. At the time of its occurrence and after, there had been a widespread campaign of propaganda in Japan. The people of that Empire believed, rightly or wrongly I think wrongly, that they were entitled to indemnification. Before the conference had assembled at Changchun, Japan had announced her evacuation of all continental Siberia, to be accomplished prior to October 31, 1922, but had also stated that Japanese troops would continue to occupy the northern half of the Island of Saghalien pending a settlement of the Nikolaievsk issue. This was incompatible with Russian pride and nationalism, for Bolshevism in Russia has developed a pronounced nationalistic trend, despite the internationalism of its doctrines. Mr. Joffe would not tolerate the occupation of the island, nor would he negotiate a settlement of the Nikolaievsk affair. The conference failed. If Mr. Joffe had only understood the real Japanese motive behind the demands of the delegates, it might have been a different tale. It was not that Tokyo primarily sought a money indemnity for Nikolaievsk nor that she desired to occupy Saghalien, but that if the government yielded on these points its whole Siberian policy would stand utterly damned in the eyes of the Japanese people. If Mr. Joffe had realized this, and it was privately but authoritatively told to him, it is quite possible that he could have felt out some alternative which would have "saved face" for Tokyo and have cost Moscow comparatively nothing. He made no such attempt.

Mr. Joffe's aim in his China policy is three-fold. He seeks the restoration of the Chinese Eastern Railway to the hands of the government that now exists in Russia; he seeks the independence or autonomy of Mongolia; he seeks the resumption of recognized diplomatic relations with Peking. There are many in China who would insist that he has still another end in view—the Bolshevization of China through propaganda. I have excellent reason to know that Mr. Joffe himself considers this impossible.

Moscow is no more anxious to resume formal diplomatic relations with Peking than with London, Paris or Washington, probably less so. This aim in the China policy of Russia must be considered merely as the incidental phase of her general world campaign for recognition and readmission into the comity of nations.

The primary object of Mr. Joffe's presence on Chinese soil is to regain the Chinese Eastern Railway. It is vital to the Russian Far East. It is the strategically weak link in the long, long chain than connects Moscow with the open sea. Russia will spare no pains to control it. If Mr. Joffe fails to obtain it through his diplomatic negotiations with the Peking government, Russian soldiers will enter the Chinese Eastern Railway Zone and forcibly occupy it. I hope to show that Mr. Joffe, through his interminable series of notes to the Foreign Office, is preparing Russia's case for such a seizure. When it comes, he will be able to point to this and that warning which was sounded but which Peking failed to heed, and he will thereby consider the seizure of the railway as justified in the eyes of the world.

The present Russian policy in Mongolia is frankly imperialistic, although the Russian Mission will not, of course, admit it. I am willing to give Russia the benefit of the doubt, however, and to believe that it is involuntarily imperialistic on her part. Russia has a very real fear of Japan and of Japanese influence in Manchuria and Mongolia. She believes, and perhaps rightly, that if the Soviet troops were withdrawn from Urga and other stations in Mongolia, they would be followed by the soldiers of Nippon, or at least by the dominant influence of the Island Empire of the Far East. With Japan controlling Mongolia, Russia and the Chinese Eastern Railway itself would be in constant danger. It is this that Russia seeks to prevent and that explains, in my belief, her present imperialistic policy in Mongolia. The Mongols themselves fear the Japanese—and the Chinese. They prefer to have the troops of the Soviet remain within their boundaries, largely allowing the Mongols to carry on their own government, to the risk of either Japanese or Chinese domination. The solution undoubtedly is the re-establishment of practical Mongolian autonomy, the drafting and enforcing of an agreement not unlike the Tripartite Agreement of Kiachta.

With an understanding of what Mr. Joffe seeks to accomplish in China, it is interesting to see how he has set about to do it. When he arrived by special car in Peking on August 12, Mr. Joffe almost at once announced that he had come "to establish friendly and good relations between the Russian and Chinese peoples." It is very significant that he used the word "peoples," not "governments." It gave the clue to the method by which he proposed to work. He found an influential, a very influential, group of Chinese intellectuals more than enthusiastic about Soviet Russia and Communism. He found a considerable section of the vernacular press disposed to be friendly, and he found that money could double his friends in this direction. He found a few vernacular papers, and a large part of the foreign press of China, rabidly antagonistic. And he found, but did not discover this until later, that the bulk of the people of China were indifferent to him, to Russia and to Communism.

Mr. Joffe did not wait long to announce that Russia had no aggressive intentions toward China and that his nation was the one and only true friend possessed by China in the whole wide world. He was heard and he was believed by

many. There were Chinese who for several months kept an unclouded faith in the Soviet's altruistic desire to help China without gain for Russia. This faith was later to be replaced by bitter disappointment. He had been in Peking scarcely a week when Tsai Yuan-pei, Chancellor of the National University, had asked him "please to accept the hearty welcome of the pupil to his teachers," and another of the university's professors had declared that united efforts on the part of Russia and China "with a view to withstanding, by joint efforts, the aggressive demands of Japan" were required.

Compare this with the attitude today of many of the professors and other members of the intelligensia, who confess that Mr. Joffe has disappointed them and that they believe he is in China for the good of Russia only—not of China. The change has been brought about by the contents of Mr. Joffe's notes and memoranda to the Foreign Office and by the way in which he has bungled his publicity, but there are two high points worthy of notice. The first of these is the memorandum sent by the Soviet Mission to the Foreign Office on November 6 and the second is Mr. Joffe's speech, read for him by Professor Ivanov at the banquet given on November 7 to celebrate the fifth anniversary of the Russian revolution.

In his memorandum of November 6 Mr. Joffe for the first time sounded the warning that Russia no longer necessarily considered herself bound by the Soviet Declarations of 1919 and 1920, in which practically all of the old Tsarist rights in China and the Chinese Eastern Railway had been renounced. True, his memorandum at one place states that Russia "still takes its stand on the basis of these Declarations in general and in the question of the Chinese Eastern Railway in particular," but at another place it asserts that "the non-fulfillment by the Chinese government of the conditions stipulated in these Declarations could, in all right and justice, free Russia from the promises she had given in the same." The closing sentence reads that the Declarations "can not, after all, be valid forever, and that, therefore, unless the Chinese government discontinues its ignoring of the Russian interests, Russia will, perhaps, after all, be obliged to consider herself free from these promises which she had voluntarily given."

Mr. Joffe's illness prevented his receiving his guests in person at the banquet on November 7, but they were welcomed by J. C. Davtian, Councilor of Mission, after which Professor Ivanov read Mr. Joffe's prepared speech. In this speech Mr. Joffe said bluntly that the Soviet troops would not be withdrawn from Mongolia because it would be impossible "from the viewpoint of Russian national interests," and also "from the viewpoint of real Chinese national interests, rightly understood." He also said regarding the Chinese Eastern Railway that Russia "must inevitably accept this only heritage of the Tsar's regime, which is gone forever."

Those Chinese who had been indulging in the dream that Moscow truly intended to return unqualifiedly to China all that had been exacted from her by Russia in the past, and then to help the Chinese against the Powers of the West, were set thinking by the memorandum and speech of early November. Since then, there has been a definite trend away from belief in Soviet Russia on their part.

The controversy waged so wildly throughout October regarding the real ownership of the Chinese Eastern Railway also had its effect in alienating much sympathy from Mr. Joffe. It was conducted in a manner extremely distasteful to the Chinese, and especially to the Chinese scholar, Once more, Mr. Joffe showed his inability to fathom the subtle psychology of the Far East.

One other striking example of this blunder is worthy of examination because in this case it was not so much the intelligensia as the common people who were antagonized by the Extraordinary Plenipotentiary. On December 7, a Russian chauffeur employed by the Soviet Mission collided with a cart on the streets of Peking, four Chinese workmen being injured. The injured Chinese were taken to the hospital and cared for at the expense of the Mission, but——

On December 19, a Chinese policeman called at the Mission and asked that the chauffeur, Anatole Gatzky, go to the Central Police Station for examination in connection with the acident. This was refused, but later " e chauffeur went as requested. A complaint was at once lodged with the Foreign Office by the Mission, and the chauffeur's immediate release demanded on the ground that he enjoyed dipolmatic immunity from Chinese law, since he was in the employ of Mr. Joffe. The Foreign office, although not agreeing with this view of the case, had the man released. Another of Mr. Joffe's numerous notes attacked and condemned the practices of the police court and of Chinese law as applied to the chauffeur, and said that no police would be admitted to the Mission compound.

The questions of whether or not diplomatic immunity extends to chauffeurs and of whether it extends at all in the case of Mr. Joffe, who is in Peking representing an unrecognized Power, are academic when compared with the effect that Mr. Joffe's action has had on the Chinese people. They have seen the man who asserts he is the true friend of China and opposed to the slightest infringement of the Republic's sovereign rights refuse to let his chauffeur be tried in a Chinese court of law. Diplomatic immunity is unknown to them; they take it as a demand for the re-establishment of extraterritoriality in the case of Russians. What did it matter to Mr. Joffe's dignity when the price he has paid has been the alienation of much sympathy. If he had realized the effect of the case on the popular mind, he would have remained quiet, and could well have afforded to.

As I have already said, all signs point to the diplomatic failure of Mr. Joffe in Peking. As I have also said, however, Russia is willing to go to any extreme to recover the Chinese Eastern Railway, The prime reason for Mr. Joffe's failure in Peking will be his lack of understanding of Chinese psychology and of how to direct it. The only reason why Russia should fail in seizing the Chinese Eastern Railway by force would be armed help from outside of China to China. Marshal Chang Tso-lin alone can never prevent it.

There are approximately 50,000 Red soldiers massed along the Manchurian-Siberian border today, most of them very near Manchouli or Pogranichnaya. An even better indication of Russia's plan to invade the railway zone, however, is to be found in the text of Mr. Joffe's notes and memoranda, the "warnings" he has sounded and to which he will point if and when the invasion comes.

As long ago as October 14, only a week after he had returned from the abortive Changchun conference, Mr. Joffe sent a memorandum to the Foreign Office in which he listed seven specific cases of White Guards using Northern Manchuria as a base for attacks on Russian, then Far Eastern Republican territory. "Not only are the Chinese authorities in North Manchuria failing to hinder White Guardist organizations," reads the memorandum, "but they are even assisting the White bandits in their urge to deal a blow at the Russian people." Mr. Joffe "has irrefutable information confirming assistance rendered White bandits in North Manchuria by the Chinese authorities."

The excuse that would be given by Moscow for the seizure of the Chinese Eastern Railway Zone would be that of self-defense. In the memorandum quoted Mr. Joffe had already had begun to prepare his case. In succeeding memoranda he emphasizes it stronger and stronger, and finally gives veiled hints that Russia reserves the right to take action. He will also be able to point to the fact that he repeatedly told China of the mismanagement of the railway and urged her to correct it, but that China had failed to do so.

When the Djalanor raid occurred on December 3 and the Chinese Foreign Office protested to Mr. Joffe, on the grounds that the raid had been made by soldiers of the Soviet Army, Mr. Joffe replied that it had not been Soviet troops at all but White Guards disguised as Reds, whose activities were "possible only because the Chinese authorities do not put a stop to their formations in Manchuria." On December 21 a memorandum from Mr. Joffe stated that "the presence of White bands in China, in view of permament raids of White bandits on Russian territory, is a constant menace to Russo-Chinese friendly relations." The *Rosta News Ageney*, semi-official organ of Mr. Joffe and completely under his thumb, carried a report of a speech made by General Uborevitch at Chita in which he said of his army that "another task which has been set upon us we shall also accomplish—that is, to liberate the Russian workers in Manchuria, where the White Guards and the counter-revolutionaries are in full control of a railway built by the hands and with the means of Russian toilers.." This was a slip on the part of *Rosta* and brought forth later explanations in an attempt to decrease the importance of what the leading Russian General in the Far East stated to be his orders—the "redemption" of the Chinese Eastern Railway for Soviet Russia. Mr. Joffe's memorandum of December 20 to the Foreign Office asserted that China's failure to suppress the White bands in Manchuria "is resulting in that, up to the present day, peace can not be restored along the Russo-Chinese frontiers," and, that "the numerous official communications on this matter to the Chinese government on the part of the Extraordinary Plenipotentiary Envoy are being left unheeded, and today, as heretofore, the Chinese Eastern Railway is freely controlled by the criminal White Guardists."

The most outspoken warning of all is to be found in Mr. Joffe's memorandum to the Foreign Office on January 9, in which he sarcastically ridicules the Chinese position of neutrality between the Reds and the Whites and the Chinese contention that compensation will be asked from Moscow for

the aid rendered White refugees in China. Referring to the armed interventionist policy of many of the Powers during the early Bolshevist days in Russia, the memorandum states that "the Chinese government had also ranked, as is known, among the foreign governments that, without any cause being given thereafter by Soviet Russia, had carried on against her a bloody intervention." Later it is asserted that "from the viewpoint of the Workers ' and Peasants ' government they (China's actions in affording refuge to Whites) certainly are characteristic of downright and irreconcilable hostility toward her." Finally, the memorandum states that Russia "is now fully entitled to hope that the Chinese government will alter its hostile position vis-a-vis itself, that it will finally make its choice between Reds and Whites, while desisting from its unacceptable policy of being 'neutral' between both, and that it will at last cease its propaganda inimical to Russia."

When the full purport of what Mr. Joffe has communicated to the Peking government through his long series of memoranda, beginning months ago and still continuing, is grasped, it will be seen that he has steadily been "digging in" his second line of defense, of attack, namely, armed occupation of the Chinese Eastern Railway zone, on the grounds of self-protection for Russia in the event that the memoranda themselves fail to accomplish their object. He will say that Russia warned China, fully and in good time, that unless she removed the danger of the White Guards Russia would be compelled to act for herself. When one nation calls another's actions "characteristic of downright and irreconcilable hostility" toward her, it can mean but one thing: an immediate rectification of those actions, or war. Neither China nor Russia desire a war, but Russia desires to control the vitally important Chinese Eastern Railway above many other things. If she can not gain that control through diplomatic channels, she is prepared to gain it by force, and only help from outside would enable China to prevent her doing so. Russia would not declare war on China and she would probably go no further than the seizure of the railway zone. Japan's interests in South Manchuria are there to block her if nothing else did. She will go this far, however, by one route or another.

It is worth while glancing back to see what Mr. Joffe, in his diplomatic dealings with Peking, must combat and whether he will be able to achieve success in this way or will have to use armed force. He must meet the hostility that Soviet Russia has raised in many quarters the world around. This hostility is diminishing rapidly, it is true, but the mere mention of Bolshevism is still sufficient to cause many persons to see red and to be blinded to reason. This is a real handicap to the Moscow negotiator. Undoubtedly certain Powers have brought pressure to bear on China in the hope of strengthening her against Russia. This must be taken into consideration.

From the purely Chinese aspect, he must meet and conquer the old, old fear and distrust that China has held for Russia. The ancient Chinese warning that it is not the cock of the South but the wolf of the North that is to be feared is deeply ingrained in the Chinese character. He is confronted with the usual policy of China—inaction. This Republic of the Far East vastly prefers letting any situation drift along its own course to attempting to guide and direct it. A large part of the Soviet Mission's propaganda in China has been so clumsy that it has reacted unfavorably instead of attaining the results desired. Mr. Joffe's dictatorial attitude throughout his dealings with the Foreign Office and what the Chinese consider his presumptive "interference" in such cases as that of the old Russian Consul at Tsingtao has damaged his cause. This is, of course, due to his fundamental ignorance of the psychology of the Far East, but diplomats, as well as others, must pay dearly for ignorance.

He has to support him the fact that most of Mongols really prefer the presence of Russians, rather than Chinese or Japanese, in their country. He still has the friendship of certain Chinese whose influence is not to be disregarded. The independent status of Manchuria under Marshal Chang Tso-lin may count for or against him, depending upon the way the cards fall. Count, it certainly will, one side or other. If Peking attempts to settle the Chinese Eastern Railway problem with Soviet Russia in disregard to Chang Tso-lin's wishes, Peking will have to pay. On the other hand, if Peking plays her game cleverly, she may be able to count on Marshal Chang as her most important ally in defending the railway zone. The fear that the Chinese have of Russia is also an aid as well as a detriment to Mr. Joffe. Russia's large and efficient army must enter into Chinese mental calculations and decision. The Chinese desire for the re-establisment of normal trade relations with their northern neighbor enters he situation, also.

If Mr. Joffe should succeed in persuading the Peking government to cancel the rights of the Russo-Asiatic Bank in the Chinese Eastern Railway and to grant Mongolia either independence or autonomy, it will have been in the face of tremendous odds. There is but little reason to believe that he will succeed. If he fails, as seems probable, then a Russian armed invasion and occupation of the Chinese-Eastern Railway Zone may be looked for. China will have no right to be surprised. She has been repeatedly warned by Mr. Joffe, His two lines of action seem to me to be clearly defined and forecast.

Russia and the Manchurian Problem

BY JOHN A. COOK

PROBABLY no other territory in the world has attracted within recent years and is still attracting greater attention and curiosity both from the political and military view point than does the Russian Far East and the territory adjacent to it, namely, Manchuria. A retrospect of the historial landmarks that have burnished the pages of history of the Russian Far East reveal a very potent and significant national trait on the part of the Russian Slav, namely—that the present policy of the Soviet government of Moscow, which proclaims itself a new departure from former Russian governments, in no wise differs from that pursued by its predecessors—the Czars,—which policy can be well described in one word when talking of the Far East, namely—penetration. The work of gradually welding the territory of Eastern Siberia to the shores of the Pacific into the relentless grip of the Slav dates back from the days of the Crimean War, when Russia's schemes of territorial expansion in Asia Minor—the capture of Constantinople—were severely checked and she was driven out from securing an outlet in the south. Forced to expand eastwards, Russia's statesmen left nothing undone in order to assert Russia's place in the Far East and immigration into that territory which had been conducted in a more or less dilatory manner from Russia Proper up till 1855 was suddenly fostered and the State even resorted to compulsory immigration in order to accomplish its object. The yearly State expenditure on immigration alone into Siberia for the years from 1907 to 1912 rose sharply from thirteen million roubles to twenty—six million roubles—namely, was exactly doubled,

Eastern Siberia fifty years ago represented a trackless uninhabited country and to-day it is studded with Russian cities and villages to the shores of the Pacific, where harbors and sea-ports flourished. In addition, an ideal railroad penetrates and connects the whole country up with western Europe. Russia, in this matter was an ideal pioneer of civilization although she unmercifully drained and taxed her population up to breaking point in her feverish anxiety to maintain her policy to dominate in the Far East, so that the presence of the Red Army to-day in Eastern Siberia is simply the concomitant of that specific and hostile diplomacy which had been resentlessly pursued by certain European Powers against Russia. For any past and future trouble that might take place in the Far East Russia can easily plead not guilty. In those days of appropriating territory for the purpose of creating spheres of influence the world stood aghas at the audacity of the Slav and his policy of penetration into the Far East and realized only too late that the source of the trouble had just been removed from Europe to the Far East. With the assistance of Germany and France in 1895, Russia, having succeeded in completely scaring Japan out of her intention to seize the Liaotung Peninsula, made a bold stroke at the time of the coronation of Nicholai II by proposing the construction of the Chinese Eastern Railroad to Li Hung Chang who was present at that ceremony. In reality, it was a German diplomatic move aimed at converting Manchuria into a second Bokhara. It was ultimately counteracted by the formation of the Anglo-Japanese Treaty. England having an axe to grind over Russia's constant threats to march on India through Afghanistan and Japan. humilated at having been forced to drop the bone, naturally felt the necessity of forming the compact that ostensibly was to safeguard British interests in China against Russian invasion and served Japan with a weapon to retaliate against Russia's insult and further aggression.

The construction of the Chinese Eastern Railroad and subsequent penetration and annexation of South Manchuria—Dalny, Port Arthur, Mukden, etc.—heralded the advent for the seizure of the China coast by other rival Powers, resulting in Germany occupying Kiaochou, England, Wei-hai-wei, etc

etc. This ultimately led to the famous Boxer Uprising in 1900. Simultaneously with the construction of the Chinese Eastern Railroad (in reality a Russian military strategic line for the transportation of Russian troops at any moment to any part Russia considered expedient) enormous sums of money were allocated each year by the former Czar government for the work of fortifying the shores of the Pacific and colonizing the territory north and south even to the annexation of Manchuria.

Germany's political power in the world at that time increased in proportion to the degree of her commercial and economic progress which was very rapid so that she pulled Russia as if by gravitation and ultimately Russia slipped into the German pocket. The Russo-Japanese War of 1903/5 was launched as a move calculated to thwart and check Germany's ever increasing influence over Russia and resulted in German influence in the Court of St. Petersburg receiving a set-back. Further threats by Russia on India were silenced and the Anglo-Japanese Treaty served the objects of both these countries. Since then, Japan willingly became the "cat's paw" for all further European political intrigue and her fate has become so inextricably interwoven with that of Europe, on account of Russia, that the saying "together we stand, divided we fall" is most appropriate to her.

Russia emerged from the war of 1903/5 stripped of her South Manchurian possessions and received a temporary check to her policy of Far Eastern Expansion, but the world as yet has only witnessed the first stage of this tragedy. Like a tiger that has first tasted blood, Japan, flushed with her military success over Russia, stealthily increased both her naval and military power and the Genro-Samurai instinct of the nation in particular was pandered to and fostered in the same manner as Prussian Junkerism was in Germany resulting in a militant Japan with rather a shallow rattle of the sword. The Japanese militarists tightened the reins of power and every other political denomination in the country became so much dross. The result was the surreptitious formation of a territorial Japan consisting of a buffer of Korea and later on South Manchuria. The world, notwithstanding its overt policy of the "open door" in the Far East, erringly acquiesced and the pulse of Far Eastern politics quickened when the Russian Czar government flatly refused to entertain the proposal to declare the Chinese Eastern Railroad as international. Alsace-Lorraine at one time belonged neither to France nor Germany. It was only when blood was spilt on that territory by both these countries that the dream of revenge fanned their instincts for war. The monuments, seen from the train at various places when travelling over the Peking-Mukden and other lines, erected in honor of Russia's dead who fell on Manchuria's plains, will always serve Moscow with a string upon which to play "revanche", for it matters absolutely nothing which government sits in Moscow be it Red, Pink, or even White—like the leopard that doesn't change its spots, the Slav likewise, in spite of himself, won't change his. The handwriting on the wall can be judged from Chicherin's reply to the query of the Japanese correspondents submitted to him regarding the purchase of North-Saghalien by Japan, namely:—"Should the northern part of Saghalien fall into the hands of a powerful naval power it would constitute a threat to free navigation on the river Amur and interrupt sea communication between Vladivostok." The Russian Slav has not yet said a word about Manchuria and it can be augered that if Russia can give such an adroit and undaunted reply to "a powerful naval power" at the present moment, she is prepared to go one further on the question of Manchuria.

In order to strengthen her grip over the territory forming her buffer and so spread her influence over south east China, Japan adopted a policy towards China of organizing agitations, fomentations, etc, of the northern generals against the southern ones thereby setting up a military feud of intrigues having for its object the frustration of the establishment of China's Republic. She adopted this self same policy with respect to the Russians in Siberia during intervention, but failed most ignobly. Her attitude towards China still continues and the buffer has now been extended to include the whole of the territory forming three eastern provinces of Manchuria and consequently it is being widely assumed that Japan is in Manchuria to stay. What is the meaning of this "big buffer"? Well, there is nothing new under the sun, so naturally one must just conclude that the same Far Eastern problem that confronted the world in years gone by confronts it to-day, on a much larger scale as the fruits of the recent Great War have only helped consolidate the most vital interests of Russia and Germany, both of whom share a common fate. Where formerly European exits were closed to only one country—Russia, to-day there are two, so the "big buffer" is simply the preliminary measure to forestall the onslaught.

Time, that wonderful reagent in political analysis, during the term of Allied Intervention in Siberia, displayed the utter impotency of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance with respect to Siberia and, it can be added, also to Manchuria.

The objects of that Alliance to-day are just as valueless as they were effective some twenty years ago. The substance has vanished and even the shadow is disappearing. The lessons taught Japan—to say nothing of the other militant participants in Siberian Invervention—during the past four years won't readily be forgotten and they have proved how far the most vital and salient features, of any similar future military agreement, providing for combined action against the Muscovite Slav in Siberia, are futile Moscow has discovered a military truth which she owes exclusively to the Allies, namely, that Siberia cannot be conquered by force of arms either individually or collectively.

The world to-day is in the throes of a silent economic war and every nation feels the pulse of this war. Japan is having her innings just now in Manchuria, as well she may, for when Russia's time comes to assert herself in the affairs of the Far East, as she did formerly, the scoring will undoubtedly be in her favor. Russia it was who roused the Far East from her lethargic slumber and laid the foundations for the present flourishing state of commercial enterprise and prosperity in Manchuria. Russia it was who erected the framework of that enormous machinery in Manchuria which to-day is turning so much grist into Japan's coffers. Russia built the Chinese Eastern Railroad over a 920 mile barren track of Manchurian territory, where to-day the Chinese population numbers 12 millions, where 190 million poods of grain are exported annually and where over fourteen million dollars (Mex.) are transmitted through the Harbin post office yearly.

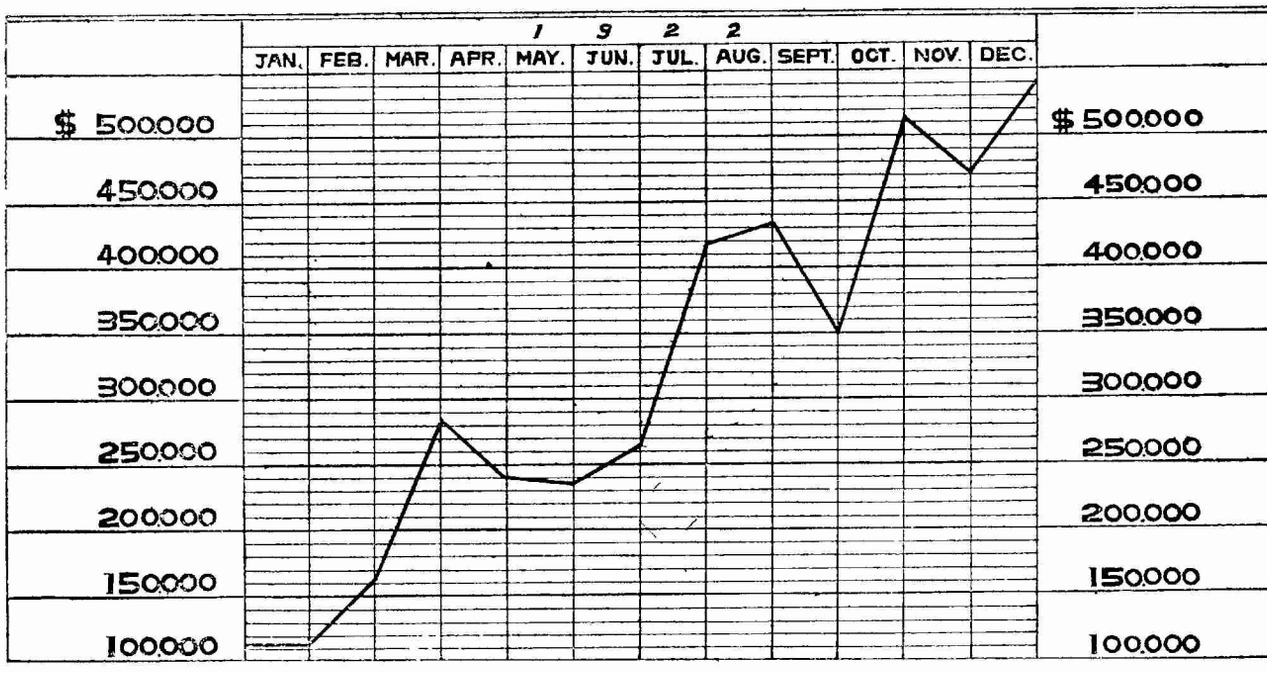
No wonder Japanese penetration continues, especially without the responsibilities of government. The day will come when that very responsibility will have to be decided by Russia and China, and Japan won't be taken into consideration.

At the present moment, Russia is economically weak as would be any country that has passed through the throes of a revolution and civil war, but her store of natural resources are so collosal that when she does commence to develop them, she will eclipse her former records and then the question as to Japan remaining in Manchuria will automatically solve itself and the world will be well advised not to interfere but to allow matters take their natural course for complications will surely arise which no League of Nations will ever be competent enough to solve. Scotland has a saying:—"Take care of the pennies and the pounds will take care of themselves" and this is exactly what Russia is doing this very day with respect to Eastern Siberia. She is economising and is straining every nerve and muscle to bring Siberia back safely into the State Bank, after which Manchuria's pennies will all be made prisoners and safely deposited.

No supernatural genius is required by any country to be able to thrive among such rare pickings as these prepared by Russia in Manchuria, more particularly so when it be remembered that under the guise of armed intervention the Allies permitted themselves to be hoodwinked and thus paved the way themselves for Japan stealing another march on them in Far Eastern affairs. Far-sighted students of Russia will well remember how in 1917 when Allied Intervention was first mooted, the patriotic Russian was scared at one phase of this policy, which to his mind augured grave forebodings. His apprehensions were that England and her Allies at that time had lost their influence over Japan to such a degree as to render her uncontrollable and, consequent upon that no combination of Allies could enforce the Japanese evacuation from Siberia after order had been restored in this latter country without having to have recourse to belligerent actions, this rendering it incumbent upon them to acquiesce in Intervention serving Japan as the thin edge of the wedge for the invasion of the yellow peril, against which the patriotic Russian, like the patriots of other countries—the Allies themselves—had been struggling so long and which would entrench itself eventually in Siberia and Manchuria. The Russian possessed sufficient Asiatic intuition to know that this inherent policy of Japan's would receive all the impetus of oriental intrigue in order to gain a hold of the country and then afterwards she would force official recognition, for the assumption, in the the mind of the Muscovite Slav, at that time was that by dumping the yellow peril in the Far East of Siberia the question became less dangerous to the other white races and would even be considered by them as the happy solution of the enigma. The history of Japan's actions in Siberia during interallied intervention betrayed her and proved that the Russian had not misjudged the situation.

GRAPH

SHOWING BUSINESS WRITTEN DURING 1922



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It is fatuous to even suppose that Russia will ever permit another country to run off with the spoils and fruits of her labor, particularly when it be remembered the collosal losses she has incurred at the hands of her enemies. The Russian peasant bore the brunt of all this work of conquest of the Far East. Struggling and striving incessantly since the day his government dumped him down anywhere, compelling him to make a shift for himself, his trials and sufferings could fill volumes. Repeated losses of the breadwinners in the Russo-Japanese war, the Great War, the Russian revolution, Allied intervention and lastly the Civil war have all told their tale and left their traces deeply engraved in the memory of this patient and enduring people who, apart from the oppressions inflicted upon them by their own former unmerciful governments, were forced from 1918 up till quite recently to stand aside and witness their villages being completely burned to the ground by Japanese and other military punitive expeditions, their old men flogged, tortured and shot dead, their women outraged so that the only places of refuge to which these unfortunate people could escape were the hills and forests. These and countless other barbarous atrocities were perpetrated to serve as the first links in the chain of Japan's dream of conquest of her territorial expansion, but the Slavs have survived it and to the already existing memorable dates in Russian history—1905/6—,never to be forgotten, there have now been added fresh ones, i. e. 1919/20, so that if China, in the language of the street, has "a think coming" with respect to Japan over Manchuria, Russia has already crystallized it and therefore it behooves the world in the interests of humanity to be more circumspect and far-sighted on affairs in the Far East in the future for Russia's middle name in the event of complications will rightly be "not guilty."

It is true that Russia is in urgent need of money, but her reply to Japan's overture to purchase the north of Saghalien discloses that she values future strategy more than out of hand money, no matter how great the sum may be, and it can be augered with every degree of certainty that her future line of conduct with respect to the Far East in particular will bear all the evidences of such foresightedness.

The question of checking Japan's policy of exploitation in the Three Eastern Provinces can never hope to be settled by China alone or by any of the Manchurian Civil and Military Governors so that all "official letters" similar to those issued by General Sun Lieh-chuen are simply ostensible diplomatic subterfuges engineered by Japan as a plea to permit her to continue squatting down in Manchuria. There is absolutely nothing new in the game. It is proverbially Japanese. Japan may regard the Manchurian question as closed and she may even have hoodwinked the Powers into considering the gate of Manchuria as sealed, but the "key" to the situation rests chiefly with Russia, assisted of course, to a certain extent by China. The greatest factor that is destined to play the role of determining the fate of Manchuria in years to come is the spontaneous immigration of Russia's population eastwards which has been steadily increasing for years past and which no power on earth is now capable of arresting.

The Revolution and Allied Intervention sent millions of Russians to the Far East who previously only knew of that territory from occasional literature but possessed no idea of the richness of their own country. Great numbers of these Russians, representing the educated class, to-day are resident abroad where, for several years, they have been serving foreign firms, etc. thus acquiring an expert knowledge of modern practice which will serve them and their country in good stead on their return to the Motherland. Already Russian capitalists abroad are commencing to return so the others will soon follow. Russia in reality stands more in need of expert and trained specialists than she does actually of capital for the process of economic regeneration of the country demands first that the industrial machinery, factories, mills, mines etc., at present standing idle, be brought into line and set into motion, which is work for experienced engineers and specialists.

With Germany and European Russia as the background, the propelling force of Russia's new economic policy will eventually spread its influence over all the Asiatic neighboring races on the continent of the Far East including "territorial Japan." One has only to study the recent instructions issued by Moscow in connection with the plan already in force now for the future economic redemption of Siberia to be convinced that no stone is being left unturned in order to lift Siberia completely out of the Manchuria-Harbin pocket. Having accomplished this, it will then only be a matter of time before the tables will be reversed when the first steps toward effacing Japan's middle name in Manchuria—"economically expansion"—will commence with a vengence. In the matter of timber alone, Siberia will soon conquer all the markets on the Pacific without her forests even twitching a single nerve. Exportation of timber to Australia, South Africa and other far off lands is already in operation and even India and China will eventually succumb to Siberian timber. Prior to the Great War Siberia produced almost 2000 poods of gold annually, which, when the mining methods in vogue at that time be considered, namely, primitive, may justly be compared as a drop in the ocean to those immeasurably rich deposits of alluvial gold waiting to be exploited in almost every river bed in the country. With the introduction of up to date mining methods Russia's future in the Siberian gold mining industry will some day necessitate every banker in the world to scan Russia's gold quotations first among others every morning.

Having such coloreal possibilities looming in the near future, Russia can well afford with dignity to refuse offers to sell the Harbin-Changchun branch line, north Saghalien or any other part of her possessions. She does not need to sell and as for the Chinese Eastern Railroad she is in a position to take it by force to-morrow, but foresees complications at present which can and will ultimately solve themselves in the future without her having to play into the enemy's hands.

Financiers interested in the Far East as a field for the investment of their capital would do well to remember that at present Russia's claims over the Chinese Eastern Railroad, on account of her enfeebled economic condition, are difficult of realization, but undoubtedly the day is fast approaching when she will assert herself on this matter, which, after all, is purely an affair between her and China.

Chita, Siberia,
December, 30, 1922.

The Manchurian Question at the Washington Conference

BY CHARLES JAMES FOX, PH. D.

Editor, North China Star, Tientsin, Formerly Professor of Political Science, Pei Yang University, Tientsin, China.

(*Continued from last issue*)

VI

The final official action by the Washington Conference on the Twenty-one Demands, taken on the last two days of the Committee meetings, is best described in the words of the official minutes, as given to the public in communiques. After the Shantung settlement was communicated to the Committee on Pacific and Far Eastern Questions, the Twenty-one Demands were at last brought up as unfinished business. Baron Shidehara then made his statement of Japan's case, the first and last formal statement of Japan on the 1915 treaties and notes. The statements were later read in public at the Plenary session of the Conference on February 4.

The communique, issued after the committee meeting on February 2, described the entire proceedings. It reads:

"The chairman then said that he understood that the next subject to be brought up was the matter which had been generally called the "21 demands," and he believed an opportunity had been reserved for the Japanese delegation to speak upon that subject.

Baron Shidehara read the following statement;

"At a previous session of this committee the Chinese delegation presented a statement urging that the Sino-Japanese treaties and notes of 1915 be reconsidered and canceled. The Japanese delegation, while appreciating the difficult position of the Chinese delegation, does not feel at liberty to concur in the procedure now resorted to by China with a view to cancellation of international engagements which she entered into as a free sovereign nation.

"It is presumed that the Chinese delegation has no intention of calling in question the legal validity of the compacts of 1915, which were formally signed and sealed by the duly authorized representatives of the two governments, and for which the exchange of ratifications was effected in conformity with established international usages. The insistence by China on the cancellation of those instruments would in itself indicate that she shares the view that the compacts actually remain in force and will continue to be effective unless and until they are canceled.

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"The statement of the Chinese delegation under review declares that China accepted the Japanese demands in 1915, hoping that a day would come when she should have the opportunity of bringing them up for reconsideration and cancellation. It is, however, difficult to understand the meaning of this assertion. It can not be the intention of the Chinese delegation to intimate that China may conclude a treaty, with any thought in mind of breaking it at the first opportunity.

"The Chinese delegation maintains that treaties and notes in question are derogatory to the principles adopted by the conference with regard to China's sovereignty and independence. It has, however, been held by the conference on more than one occasion that concessions made by China *ex contractu*, in the exercise of her own sovereign rights cannot be regarded as inconsistent with her sovereignty and independence.

"It should also be pointed out that the term '21 demands,' often used to denote the treaties and notes of 1915, is inaccurate and grossly misleading. It may give rise to an erroneous impression that the whole original proposals of Japan had been pressed by Japan and accepted *in toto* by China. As a matter of fact, not only 'group V' but also several other matters contained in Japan's first proposals were eliminated entirely or modified considerably, in deference to the wishes of the Chinese government, when the final formula was presented to China for acceptance.

"Official records published by the two governments relating to those negotiations will further show that the most important terms of the treaties and notes, as signed, had already been virtually agreed to by the Chinese negotiators before the delivery of the ultimatum, which then seemed to the Japanese government the only way of bringing the protracted negotiations to a speedy close.

"The Japanese delegation cannot bring itself to the conclusion that any useful purpose will be served by research and reexamination at this conference of old grievances which one of the nations represented here may have against another. It will be more in line with the high aim of the conference to look forward to the future with hope and with confidence.

"Having in view, however, the changes which have taken place in the situation since the conclusion of the Sino-Japanese treaties and notes of 1915, the Japanese delegation is happy to avail itself of the present occasion to make the following declarations:

"1. Japan is ready to throw open to the joint activity of the international financial consortium recently organized, the right of option granted exclusively in favor of Japanese capital, with regard, first to loans for the construction of railways in south Manchuria and eastern Inner Mongolia, and, second, to loans to be secured on taxes in that region; it being understood that nothing in the present declaration shall be held to imply any modification or annulment of the understanding recorded in the officially announced notes and memoranda which were exchanged among the governments of the countries represented in the consortium and also among the national financial groups composing the consortium, in relation to the scope of the joint activity of that organization.

"2. Japan has no intention of insisting on her preferential right under the Sino-Japanese arrangements in question concerning the agreement by China of Japanese advisers or instructors on political, financial, military or police matters in south Manchuria.

"3. Japan is further ready to withdraw the reservation which she made, in proceeding to the signature of the Sino-Japanese treaties and notes of 1915, to the effect that group V of the original proposals of the Japanese government would be postponed for future negotiations.

"It would be needless to add that all matters relating to Shantung contained in those treaties and notes have now been definitely adjusted and disposed of.

"In coming to this decision, which I have had the honor to announce, Japan has been guided by a spirit of fairness and moderation, having always in view China's sovereign rights and the principle of equal opportunity."

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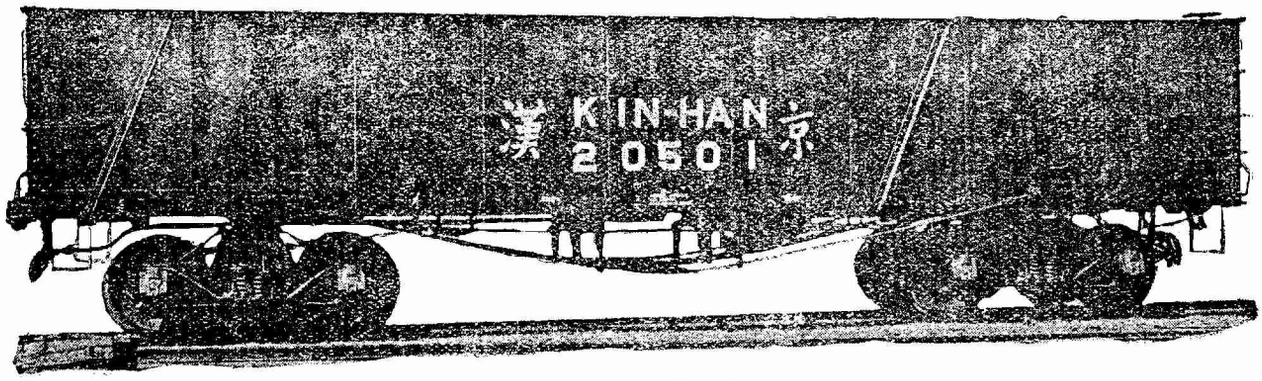

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When Baron Shidehara finished his statement, there was a pause in the Committee. Mr. Hughes looked at the Chinese delegation, and Dr. Wang looked at Mr. Hughes. But Dr. Wang was not at all undecided. It had been agreed that he should ask for time to consider the Japanese statement, not only carefully to prepare his reply, but also to give the American delegation time to do likewise.

Dr. Wang then rose, and what followed is described in the communique, which continues:

"Mr. Wang said the Chinese delegation could not accept the position advanced by Baron Shidehara, that the mere fact that the Chinese asked for an abrogation of the treaties would imply that they recognized their validity. As a matter of fact, the Chinese government and people had always regarded these agreements as peculiar in themselves, owing to the circumstances under which they had been negotiated. The Chinese government and people had always considered the state of things arising under these treaties as a *de facto* situation, without any legal recognition on the part of China.

He listened with great attention to the declarations of Baron Shidehara on the three points mentioned in his statement, but as the statement was a very important one, Mr. Wang wished to reserve his right to make a detailed reply.

The chairman asked if he understood that the Chinese delegation desired to make response at the next meeting.

Mr. Wang answered yes, and the chairman, in view of that, suggested that the discussion on this matter might be postponed until the next meeting, if that course was agreeable to the delegates."

When the communique came out there was naturally much speculation among the newspapermen as to what Mr. Hughes would do. The American delegation kept its counsel, but both the morning and afternoon papers predicted that America would be heard from.

The communique on the following day tells what happened as follows:

In reply to the statement made yesterday by Baron Shidehara concerning the Sino-Japanese treaties and exchange of notes of May 25, 1915, Dr. Wang said:

"The Chinese delegation has taken note of the statement of Baron Shidehara made at yesterday's session of the committee with reference to the Sino-Japanese treaties and notes of May 25, 1915.

"The Chinese delegation learns with satisfaction that Japan is now ready to throw open to the joint activity of the banking interests of other powers the right of option granted exclusively in favor of Japanese capital with regard, first, to loans for the construction of railways in south Manchuria and eastern inner Mongolia, and second, to loans secured on taxes in that region; and that Japan has no intention of insisting upon a preferential right concerning the engagement by China of Japanese advisers or instructors on political, financial, military or police matters in south Manchuria; also that Japan now withdraws the reservation which she made to the effect that Group V of her original demands upon China should be postponed for future negotiation.

"The Chinese delegation greatly regrets that the government of Japan should not have been led to renounce the other claims predicted upon the treaties and notes of 1915.

"The Japanese delegation expressed the opinion that abrogation of these agreements would constitute 'an exeedingly dangerous precedent, with far-reaching consequences upon the stability of the existing international relations in Asia, in Europe and everywhere.'

"The Chinese delegation has the honor to say that a still more dangerous precedent will be established with consequences upon the stability of international relations which cannot be estimated if, without rebuke or protest from other powers, one nation can obtain from a friendly, but in a military sense, weaker neighbor, and under circumstances such as attended the negotiation and signing of the treaties of 1915, valuable concessions which were not in satisfaction of pending controversies and for which no *quid pro quo* was offered. These treaties and notes stand out, indeed, unique in the annals of international relations. History records scarcely another instance in which demands of such a serious character as those which Japan presented to China in 1915 have, without even pretense of provocation, been suddenly presented by one nation to another nation with which it was at the time in friendly relations.

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"So exceptional were the conditions under which the agreements of 1915 were negotiated, that the government of the United States felt justified in referring to them in the identic note of May 13, 1915, which it sent to the Chinese and Japanese governments. That note began with the statement that "in view of the circumstances which have taken place and which are now pending between the government of China and the government of Japan, and of the agreements which have been reached as the result thereof, the government of the United States has the honor to notify the government of the Chinese Republic (Japan) that it cannot recognize any agreement or undertaklng which has been entered into between the governments of China and Japan impairing the treaty rights of the United States and its citizens in China, or the political or territorial integrity of the republic of China, or the international policy relative to China commonly known as the Open Door policy.

"Conscious of her obligations to the other powers, the Chinese government immediately after signing the agreements, published a formal statement protesting against the agreements which she had been compelled to sign, and disclaiming responsibility for consequent violations of treaty rights of the other powers. In the statement thus issued the Chinese government declared that although they were 'constrained to comply in full with the terms of the (Japanese) ultimatum," they nevertheless' disclaim any desire to associate themselves with any revision which may be thus effected of the various conventions and agreements concluded between the other powers in respect of the maintenance of China's territorial independence and integrity, the preservation of the *status quo*, and the principle of equal opportunity for the commerce and industry of all nations in China.'

"Because of the essential injustice of these provisions, the Chinese delegation, acting in behalf of the Chinese government and of the Chinese people, has felt itself in duty bound to present to this conference, representing the powers with substantial interests in the Far East, the question as to equity and justice of these agreements and therefore as to their fundamental validity.

"If Japan is disposed to rely solely upon a claim as to the technical or juristic validity of the agreements of 1915, as having been actually signed in due form by the two governments, it may be said that so far as this conference is concerned, the contention is largely irrelevant, for this gathering of the representatives of the nine powers has not had for its purpose the maintenance of the legal *status quo*. Upon the contrary, the purpose has been if possible, to bring about such changes in existing conditions upon the Pacific and in the Far East as might be expected to promote that enduring friendship among the nations of which the President of the United States spoke in his letter of invitation to the powers to participate in this conference.

"For the following reasons, therefore, the Chinese delegation is of the opinion that the Sino-Japanese treaties and exchange of notes of May 25, 1915, should form the subject of impartial examination with a view to their abrogation.

"1. In exchange for the concessions demanded of China, Japan offered no *quid pro quo*. The benefits derived from the agreements were wholly unilateral.

"2. The agreements, in important respects, are in violation of treaties between China and the other powers.

"3. The agreements are inconsistent with the principles relating to China which have been adopted by the conference.

"4. The agreements have engendered constant misunderstandings between China and Japan, and, if not abrogated, will necessarily tend, in the future, to disturb friendly relations between the two countries, and will thus constitute an obstacle in the way of realizing the purpose for the attainment of which this conference was convened. As to this, the Chinese delegation, by way of conclusion, can, perhaps do no better than quote from a resolution introduced in the Japanese parliament in June, 1915, by Mr. Hanihara, later premier of Japan, a resolution which received the support of some 130 of the members of parliament.

"The resolution reads:

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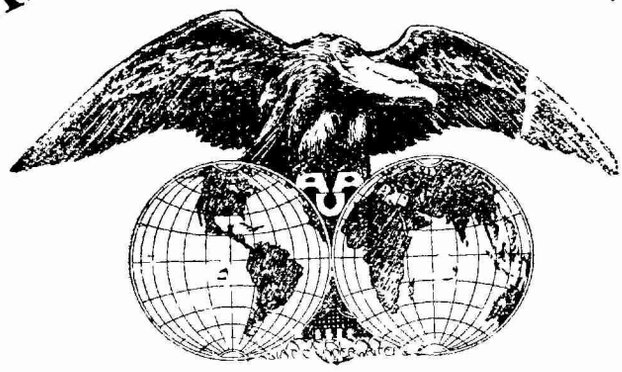

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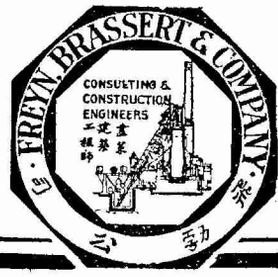

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"Resolved, that the negotiations carried on with China by the present government have been inappropriate in every respect; that they are detrimental to the amicable relationship between the two countries, and provocative of suspicions on the part of the powers; that they have the effect of lowering the prestige of the Japanese empire, and that, while far from capable of establishing the foundation of peace in the Far East, they will form the source of future trouble."

"The foregoing declaration has been made in order that the Chinese government may have upon record the view which it takes, and will continue, to take, regarding the Sino-Japanese treaties and exchange of notes of May 25, 1915."

The chairman said: "The important statement made by Baron Shidehara on behalf of the Japanese government makes it appropriate that I should refer to the position of the government of the United States, as it was set forth in identical notes, addressed by that government to the Chinese government and to the Japanese government on May 13, 1915.

"The note to the Chinese government was as follows:

"In view of the circumstances of the negotiations which have taken place and which are now pending between the government of China and the government of Japan and of the agreements which have been reached as a result thereof, the government of the United States has the honor to notify the government of the Chinese republic that it cannot recognize any agreement or undertaking which has been entered into between the governments of China and Japan impairing the treaty rights of the United States and its citizens in China, the political or territorial integrity of the republic of China or the international policy relative of China commonly known as the open-door policy.

"An identical note has been transmitted to the imperial Japanese government."

"That statement was in accord with the historic policy of the United States in its relation to China, and its position as thus stated has been, and still is, consistently maintained.

"It has been gratifying to learn that the matters concerning Shantung, which formed the substance of group 1 of the original demands, and were the subject of the treaty and exchange of notes with respect to the province of Shantung, have been settled to the mutual satisfaction of the two parties by negotiations conducted collaterally with this conference, as reported to the plenary session on February 1,

"It is also gratifying to be advised by the statement made by Baron Shidehara on behalf of the Japanese government, that Japan is now ready to withdraw the reservation which she made, in proceeding to the signature of the treaties and notes of 1915, to the effect that group 5 of the original proposals of the Japanese government, namely those concerning the employment of influential Japanese as political, financial and military advisers; land for schools and hospitals; certain railways in south China; the supply of arms, and the right of preaching—would be postponed for future negotiations."

"This definite withdrawal of the outstanding questions under group 5 removes what has been an occasion for considerable apprehension on the part alike of China and of foreign nations which felt that the renewal of these demands could not but prejudice the principles of the integrity of China and of the open door.

"With respect to the treaty and the notes concerning south Manchuria and eastern inner Mongolia, Baron Shidehara has made the reassuring statement that Japan has no intention of insisting on a preferential right concerning the engagement by China of Japanese advisers or instructors on political, financial, military or police matters in south Manchuria.

"Baron Shidehara has likewise indicated the readiness of Japan not to insist upon the right of option granted exclusively in favor of Japanese capital with regard, first, to loans for the construction of railways in south Manchuria and eastern Inner Mongolia, and second, with regard to loans secured on the taxes of those regions, but that Japan will throw them open to the joint activity of the international financial consortium recently organized.

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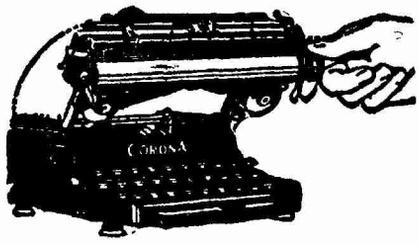

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"As to this, I may say that it is doubtless the fact that any enterprise of the character contemplated, which may be undertaken in these regions by foreign capital, would in all probability be undertaken by the consortium. But it should be observed that existing treaties would leave the opportunity for such enterprises open on terms of equality to the citizens of all nations. It can scarcely be assumed that this general right of the great powers in China can be effectively restricted to the nationals of those countries which are participants in the work of the consortium or that any of the governments which have taken part in the organization of the consortium would feel themselves to be in a position to deny all rights in the matter to any save the members of their respective national groups in that organization. I therefore trust that it is in this sense that we may properly interpret the Japanese government's declaration of willingness to relinquish its claim under the 1915 treaties to any exclusive position with respect to railway construction and to financial operations secured upon local revenues in south Manchuria and eastern Inner Mongolia.

"It is further to be pointed out that by articles II, III, and IV of the treaty of May 25, 1915, with respect to south Manchuria and eastern Inner Mongolia, the Chinese government granted to Japanese subjects the right to lease land for building purposes, for trade and manufacture, and for agricultural purposes in south Manchuria, to reside and travel in south Manchuria, and to engage in any kind of business and manufacture there, and to enter into joint undertakings with Chinese citizens in agriculture and similar industries in eastern Inner Mongolia.

"With respect to this grant, the government of the United States will, of course, regard it as not intended to be exclusive, and, as in the past will claim from the Chinese government for American citizens the benefits accruing to them by virtue of the most favored nation clauses in the treaties between the United States and China.

"I may pause here to remark that the question of the validity of the treaties as between Japan and China is distinct from the question of the treaty rights of the United States under its treaties with China: these rights have been emphasized and consistently asserted by the United States.

"In this, as in all matters similarly affecting the general right of its citizens to engage in commercial and industrial enterprises in China, it has been the traditional policy of the American government to insist upon the doctrine of equality for the nationals of all countries, and this policy, together with the other policies mentioned in the note of May 13, 1915, which I have quoted are consistently maintained by this government. I may say that it is with especial pleasure that the government of the United States finds itself now engaged in the act of reaffirming and defining, and, I hope that I may add, revitalizing, by the proposed nine-power treaty, these policies with respect to China."

The chairman asked whether any further discussion of these matters was desired. There being no further discussion, the chairman said that it would be in order to propose that the statements made by Baron Shidehara, by Chief Justice Wang and by himself should be reported to the plenary session and spread upon the records of the conference.

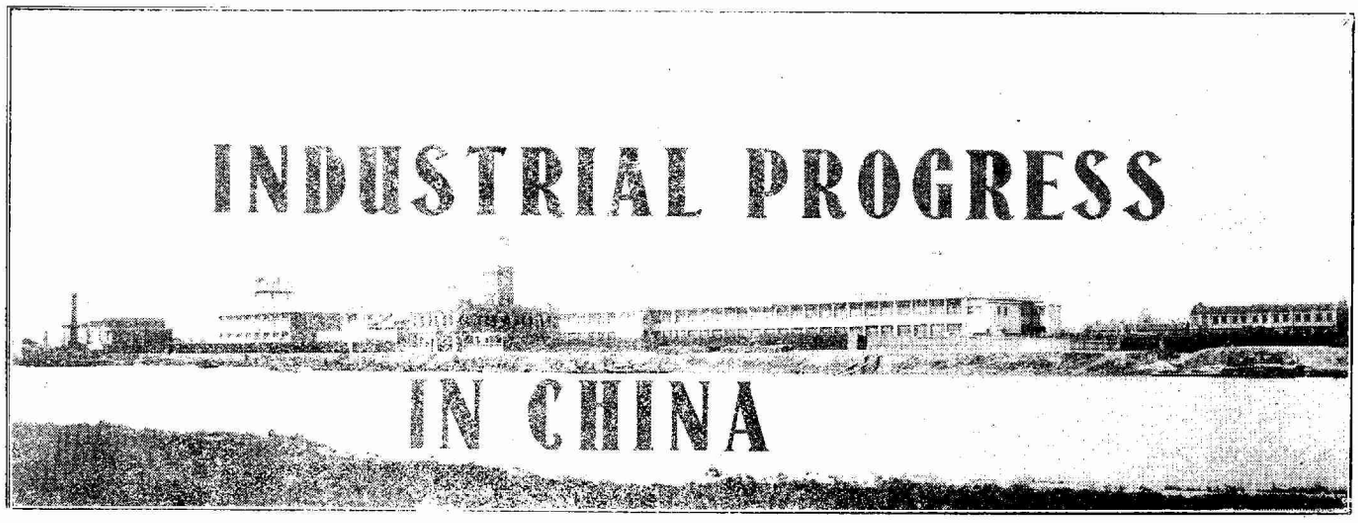
Mr. Koo stated that his colleagues and he himself desired to indorse the chairman's suggestion that all of the statements on this very important question should be spread upon the records of the conference, it being understood, of course, that the Chinese delegation reserved their right to seek a solution on all future appropriate occasions concerning those portions of the treaties and notes of 1915 which did not appear to have been expressly relinquished by the Japanese government.

The chairman—"Of course, it is understood that the rights of all powers are reserved with respect to the matters mentioned by Mr. Koo."

The resolution proposed by the chairman was unanimously adopted.

The committee adjourned sine die.

This is the final installment of Dr. Fox's discussion of the Manchurian question as it was considered at the Washington Conference.

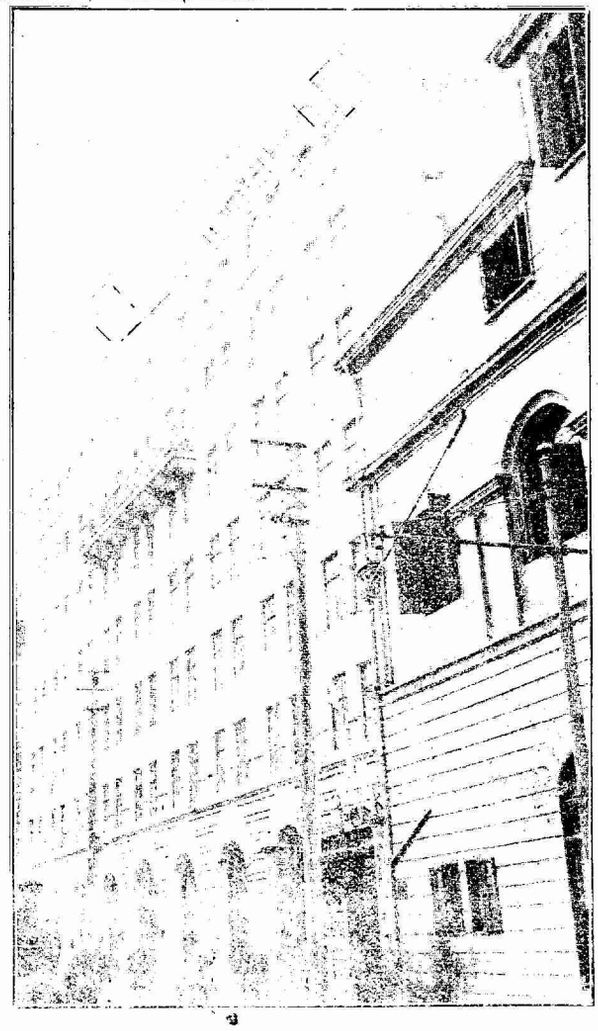


SHANGHAI-COMMERCIAL

II.

INDUSTRIES have gravitated to Shanghai because of much the same influences which have made the great Yangtze river the chief port and commercial center of China. Consequently the subject "SHANGHAI INDUSTRIAL" will be reserved for the next issue of "Industrial Progress in China," following this description of the commercial development of the port.

Shanghai, when a comparatively unimportant small walled city, was opened to foreign trade in 1854. The Chinese government set aside areas outside the walled city in which foreigners might reside and conduct business. Apparently the foreigners of that day little thought that upon the banks of the Whangpoo, near the mouth of the Yangtze, their small settlements would grow to a large metropolitan city, and one of the great ports of the world. That is what has taken place, however. The non-Asiatic foreigners perhaps number 20,000 people. Inside the settlement areas there are over 800,000 Chinese and the metropolitan area, including the original Chinese City and new towns, probably has a population of more than one and a half millions. Both sides of the Whangpoo river for a distance of eight to ten miles are lined with wharves, godowns (warehouses), and industries. The harbor is crowded with large freighters and liners from all the principal maritime nations of the world as well as with numerous coasting, river and local steamers, launches, junks and lighters. It is a busy scene. Upon entering the port one cannot but feel the pulse of the huge continental country, with its 400,000,000 people, which constitutes Shanghai's Hinterland. This suggests the reason for Shanghai—the details of why Shanghai is the premier port, financial and commercial center of China cannot be stated so briefly. In fact, reference to the accompanying map should prove rather useful in this connection.



The Robert Dollar Building, the only American General Office Building in Shanghai.

CHINA PORTS

China, substantially larger than the United States, fronts upon only one ocean, the Pacific, or what amounts to the same thing, various gulfs and seas thereof. Nevertheless it has a main coast line of approximately twenty-five hundred miles. Naturally there are, and should be, several important or chief ports, and numerous subsidiary or "outports." Geographical and physical conditions more or less fix the fact that there shall be three chief ports, namely:

1. Central Port..Shanghai.
2. North Port..Tientsin or vicinity on Gulf of Chihli.
3. South Port..Canton—Hongkong.

A study of the natural physical conditions of the country indicate that there is justification for Shanghai being and continuing as the premier port of all China. The fact that it is located at the mouth of the Yangtze river, a great artery of

Continued on Page 3.

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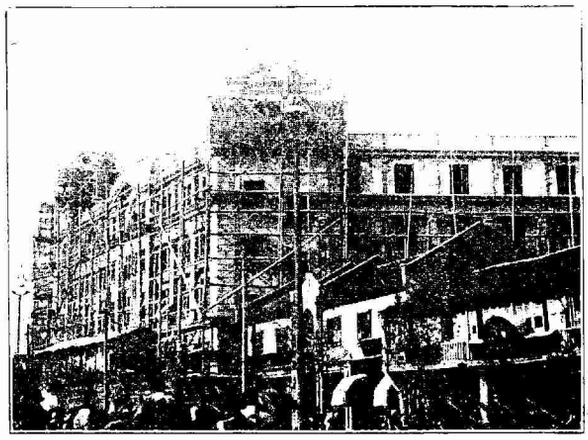
Continued from Page 1.

transportation, and that in the Yangtze basin there live nearly twice as many people as there are in the United States, constituting approximately half the population of China, are the two determining factors back of the "why" for Shanghai. Consideration of a logical railway development scheme for China indicates that the tendency will be to increase the territory tributary to Shanghai. Likewise natural conditions and logical artificial developments tend to foster substantial growth at the two chief subports, one North and one South.

Port	Hinterland Square Miles	Population	Foreign Commerce—1921. (Approximate)
Shanghai	1,989,000	180,000,000	Tls. 800,000,000
North Port	1,619,000	90,000,000	Tls. 380,000,000
Canton	386,000	50,000,000	
Hongkong			Tls. 240,000,000

This gives a fair idea of the relative prospects at the three chief ports. The North Port will gain much in relative importance when railways are extended into Mongolia, and western Manchuria, and



New building of the Chinese Cotton Goods Exchange, one of the many new Chinese business structures just completed or in the process of construction in Shanghai.

the people from the over-populated provinces spread out into the vast, unoccupied areas thus making the land productive and the resources available. However, Shanghai is central. The ends must pay tribute to the middle, consequently at the mouth of the Yangtze we find massed the financial, commercial, shipping and industrial forces of China.

TRANSPORTATION

Naturally lines of transportation radiate from Shanghai reaching the far ports of China. The coolie packer struggling up the mountains of western Yunnan with goods bound for Thibet is one of the final units in Shanghai's system of communications. Before that is reached the goods may have traveled by railway, on large river steamers, small high-powered boats through the Yangtze gorges, native junks up the tributary streams, and finally on the backs of men. If the goods go further north in Kangsu or Mongolia, they may be transported on carts, donkeys or camels.

For nearly fifty years after Shanghai was opened to foreign trade there were no railways in China and the roads were of little value for other than local transportation. Consequently shipping, ranging from small canal boats to the large coasting vessels, has

Continued on Page 5.

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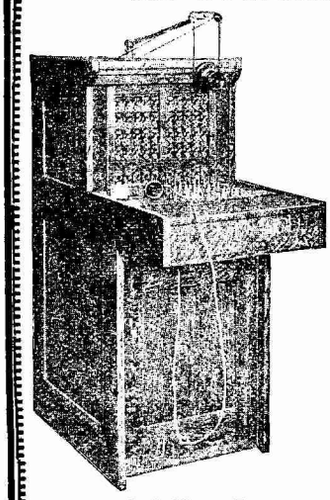

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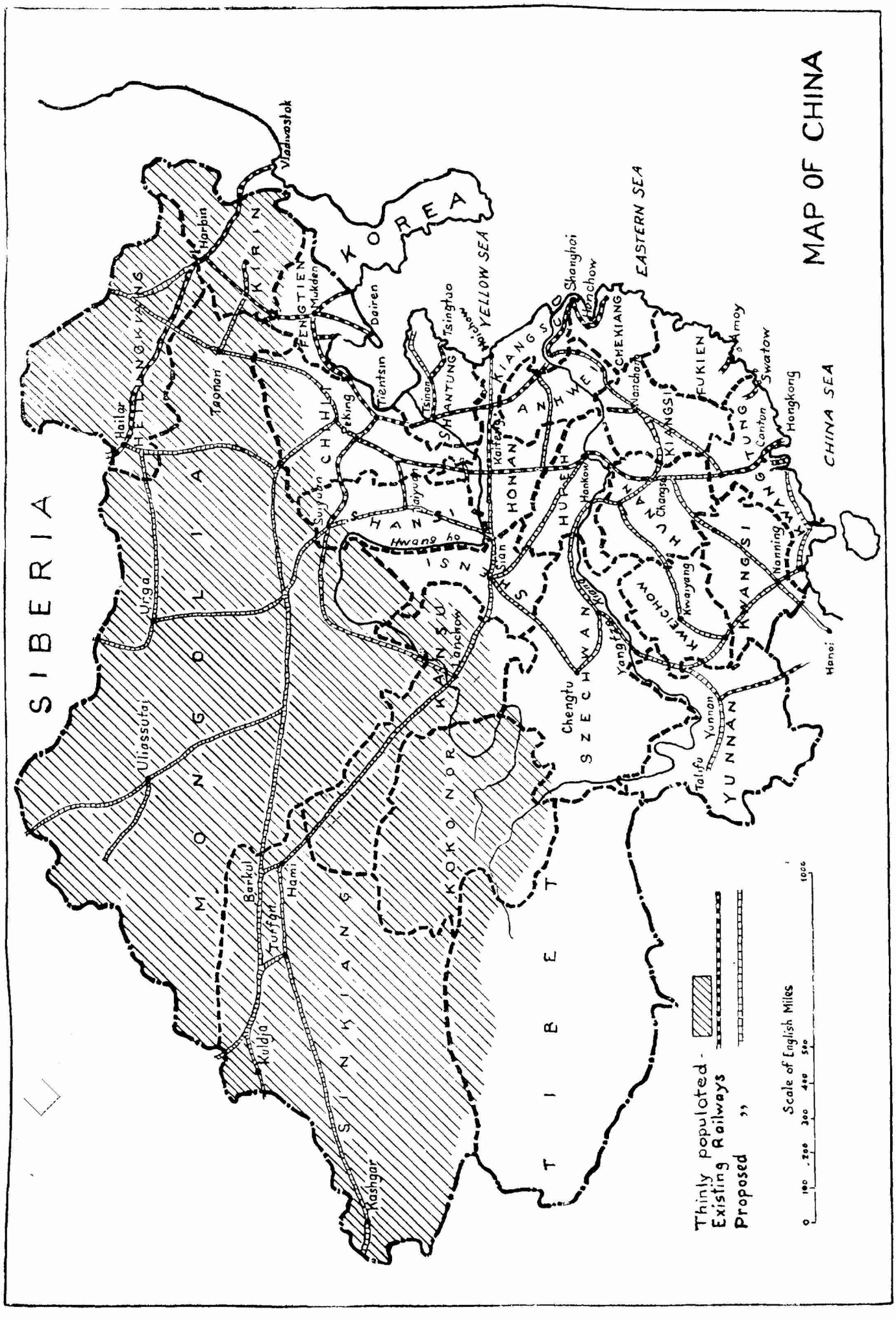
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Suiyuan
Taiyuan
Hwang ho
Sian
Lanchow
Kaifeng
Hankow
Changsa
Kwaiyang
Yangtze Kiang
Chengtu
Yunnan
Talifu
Nanning
Hanoi
Hongkong
Canton
Swatow
Amoy
Nanchang
Hangchow
Shanghai
Thinly populated
Existing Railways
Proposed ,,
Scale of English Miles
0 100 200 300 400 500 1000

Continued from Page 3.

carried the bulk of the Chinese internal commerce centering at Shanghai. The coasting and inland steamers for the most part are operated by Chinese, British and Japanese nationals. There are a few American vessels on the upper Yangtze river and others used in the distribution of special commodities, but on the whole Americans have not been an appreciable factor in China shipping since the days of Russell & Russell in the fifties to seventies. If American interests expect to extend their commercial activities they should provide themselves with coasting and inland steamers as have other nationals enjoying large trade interests in China. Chinese shipping interests have developed very much during the past ten years. Out of Shanghai, coasting steamers operate as far North as Manchuria and Japan and as far south and west as Canton, the Philippines, Indo-China and Malay Asia. Inland steamers navigate the Yangtze for fourteen hundred miles, also smaller vessels and steam launches operate on the numerous tributaries and canals. Thus are foreign goods and Chinese products distributed from, and raw materials and articles destined for export, collected at Shanghai. What about the commercial city of Shanghai?

THE CITY

The small originally walled city of Shanghai, and the two foreign settlements, one French and the other international, have expanded into a large, metropolitan city, extending for miles beyond the original limits. The population of the metropolitan district is between one and a half and one three-quarter millions. In it are found practically all the conveniences and public utilities of large cities any place in the world. There are public parks, waterworks, electric lights, gas works, tramlines, motor busses, and approximately five thousand private motor cars, also a goodly number of motor trucks in use and the Chinese are not the least in the adoption and use of these facilities.

Partly on account of the alluvial character of the delta soil, high buildings of the American type are not in vogue; consequently the city has more of a European-Oriental appearance. Nevetheless, there are many substantial business edifices built by foreigners and Chinese, as is evidenced by the accompanying photographs. There are many splendid residences both foreign and Chinese. Sometimes "homeside" people fear their sons who leave for China ports are going into a place devoid of all comforts. As a matter of fact, foreigners in China live better in some ways than at home. They have attractive houses, plenty of servants, clubs, tennis, golf, rowing, sailing, riding, house-boating, etc, much the same as in the homelands. So far, Americans have not invested much in property and commercial buildings at Shanghai. The new Robert Dollar Building is the only American general office structure. British business houses are building many new structures, equiping themselves for future, larger business in China, and adding to the prestige of the firms. Likewise the Japanese are doing much in this direction. At Shanghai are located the principal Chinese and foreign banking houses which make Shanghai the financial center of China. The British were first in the field and have built up powerful financial institutions. Americans are just getting a foothold with five banks.

The city and most of the wharves and godowns (warehouses) are located on the Whangpoo river about ten to sixteen miles above its junction with the Yangtze river near its mouth. In fact from eight to

Continued on Page 9.

FF FF

FIRE!

Are you aware that there are Only Two Methods of Extinguishing a Fire?

Fire is the combination of oxygen with any substance, heated to a temperature above the burning point.

There are only two ways to extinguish a fire; to cool the burning substance below its burning point, or to smother the fire, by excluding oxygen.

Any fire that is not extinguished by one or the other of these methods, or by a combination of both, must burn itself out.

Water has been regarded as the most potent fire extinguishing agent, since it can usually be obtained in practically unlimited quantities. It is, however, a slow and in most cases an extremely costly method since water often has to be used in such great quantities to "drown out" a fire that it does more damage than the fire itself.

Water cools burning substances below their burning point, and has a smothering effect through steam generated when it strikes heated and burning surfaces. In the case of inflammable liquids, however the use of water multiplies the danger by spreading the blazing liquid.

Chemical solutions are better than water because, in addition to the water which enters into their composition, they carry carbon dioxide, a fire smothering gas, to the blaze.

While these chemical solutions mark a step in advance of the methods of fighting fire, FOAMITE FIREFOAM, in repeated tests under all sorts of conditions, has demonstrated its superiority over the old method proving conclusively that it is the only reliable agency for extinguishing such fires.

FOAMITE FIREFOAM generates approximately eight times the volume of the original solutions used in its production, in carbon dioxide which is confined in tough, durable bubbles or foam, which can be distributed quickly and easily over an extensive burning surface of any kind, spreading a blanket of fire-smothering gas directly on the fire and shutting off all oxygen from the flames.

The carbon dioxide in FOAMITE FIREFOAM cannot be blown away by the wind or shifted from the fire by draughts. FOAMITE FIREFOAM sticks to anything upon which it has been spread until, in the course of time, the bubbles break and release the gas

FOAMITE FIREFOAM, therefore, is much more efficient than water or ordinary chemical fire extinguishing solutions on fires in any burning material including wood, paper, etc., because it coats all substances entirely with a blanket of fire-smothering foam, which not only extinguishes the fire but makes reignition impossible.

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J. J. KEEGAN,

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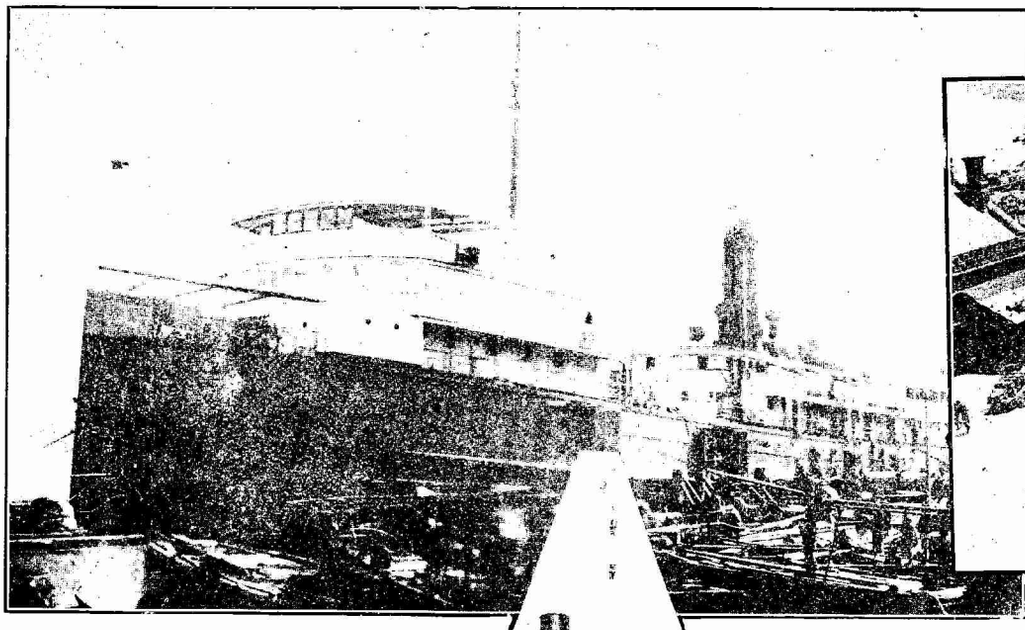
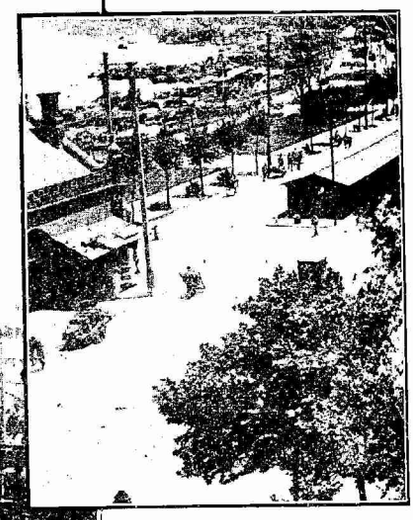
FF FF

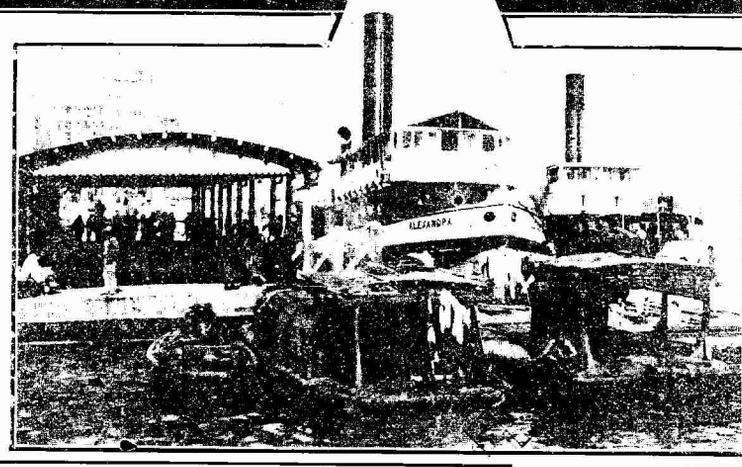
23-391



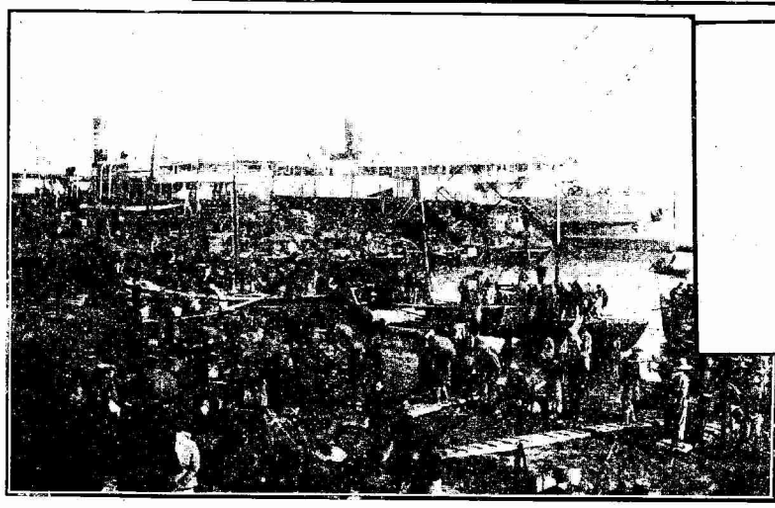


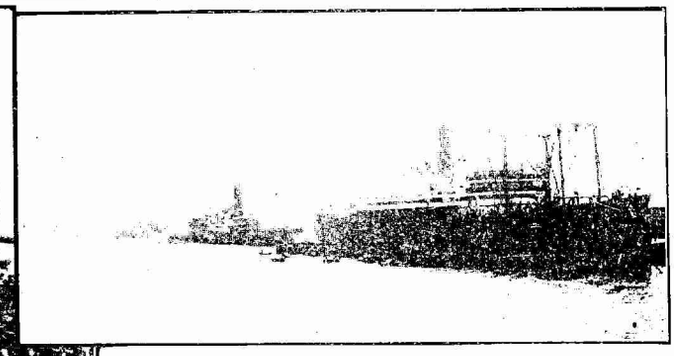
ABOVE—Where land and water transportation systems meet, the Bund in Shanghai.

ABOVE—A Yangtze river steamer (British). Americans have not yet provided feeder steamers for their Trans-Pacific lines except in a very small way.



LEFT—Customs house landing, Shanghai, showing the ships' tenders, which are a part of the equipments of other nationals.

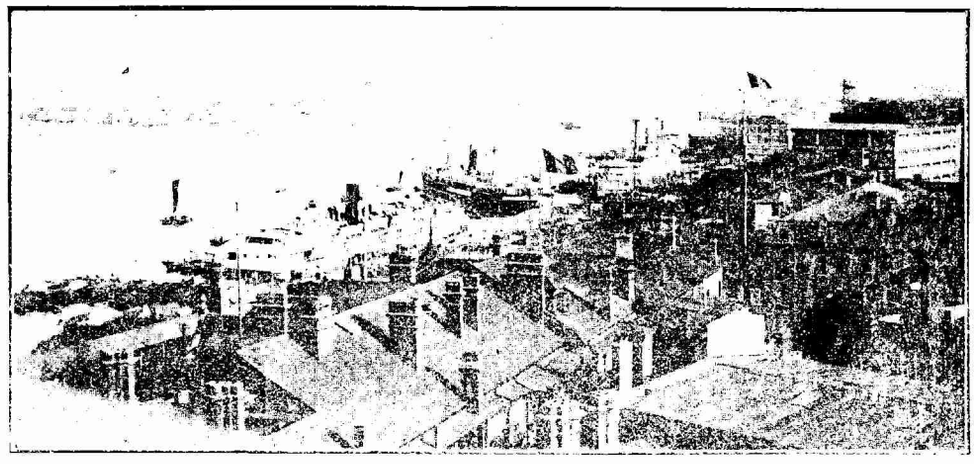


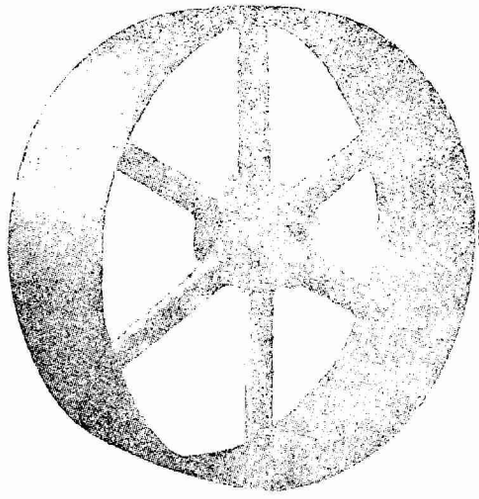


ABOVE—Harbor scene, Shanghai. In the foreground is an American liner of the "535" class.

ABOVE—From Shanghai imports move inland by river steamers. Here are Japanese steamers at Hankow, 600 miles up the Yangtze river.

RIGHT—For a long distance along the Whangpoo river, Shanghai, steamers crowd the docks. Here vessels engaged in coastwise and river service are loading and unloading at the docks along the French Bund.





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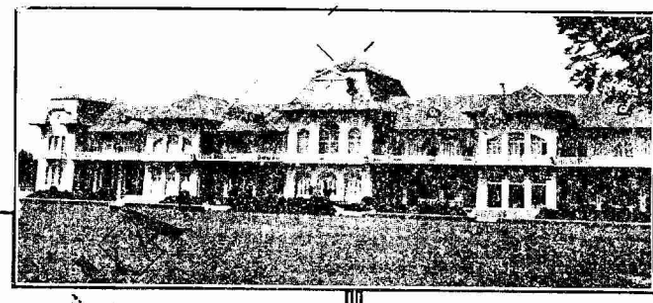
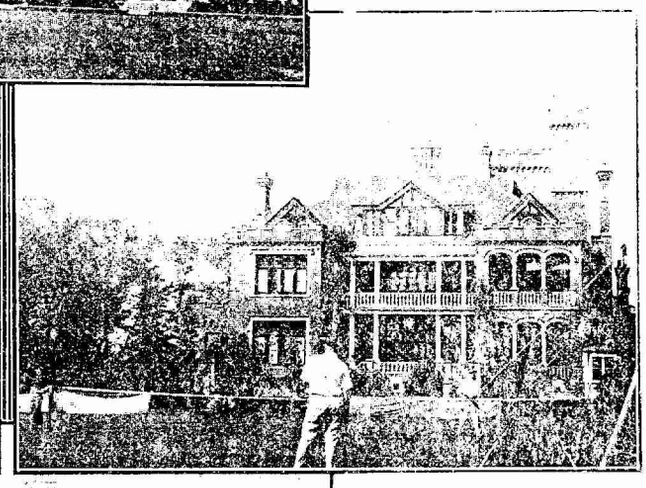
RIGHT—Home of the French Club of Shanghai. This is one of the important social centers. The club to a considerable degree is international.



BELOW—Home of Columbia Club (American Country Club) Shanghai is well supplied with down-town and country clubs, and club life is given a prominent place.



ABOVE—A group of business homes erected in Shanghai by British firms. Americans must make large investments before they can obtain a strong position in China trade.

LEFT—A Chinese home in Shanghai. There are many such Chinese houses, but, of course, a majority live in more humble quarters. Some homes in Shanghai are modern in design but still retain a suggestion of the old style of architecture.

Continued from Page 5.

ten miles of the Whangpoo on either side are lined with wharves, godowns and industrial plants. So-chow creek, really the Shanghai end of the Grand Canal, is lined with godowns and industries for approximately four miles. The wharf facilities are private developments, while the channel improvements are in charge of the Whangpoo Conservancy Board (Harbor Board). Plans are now under consideration for an extension of the board's activities to include the developing of the Yangtze estuary so as to permit large liners to enter and depart twice in twenty-four hours. Most of the wharf and godown properties are Chinese, British and Japanese. The Robert Dollar wharf is the only American general merchandise wharf and godown terminal. The Standard Oil Company has a large terminal for its own business. If American shipping interests expand they must do as other nationals and provide themselves with terminals and possibly ship-building, repair and docking plants.

This outline of commercial Shanghai may serve as a background for a description of the industrial development. It indicates the reason why the greater number of industrial activities are located at Shanghai. The reasons are much the same as those that have made New York the chief industrial center of the United States. At Shanghai one feels the pulse of four hundred million industrious people occupying a vast, rich country, the development of which has little more than started. It is a "new old country" the development of which will add much to the total wealth of the world, but benefit the Chinese most of all.

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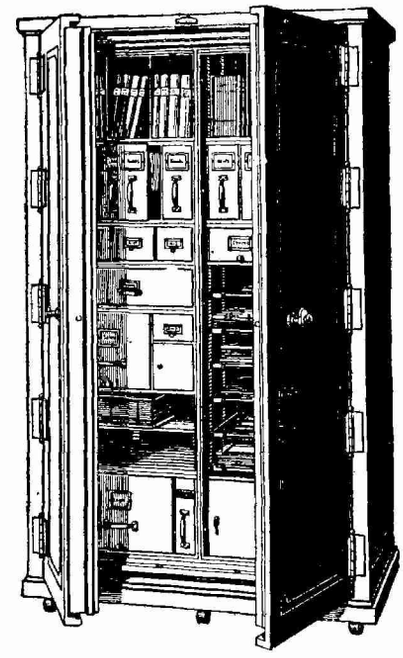

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The records of business are the registered facts of commercial transactions. The disaster resulting from their loss is too great to consider anything but the best protection for those intangible assets of business.

If fire should destroy your records, your business would be badly crippled if not wrecked.

Don't lay yourself open to the reproach, "You were negligent."

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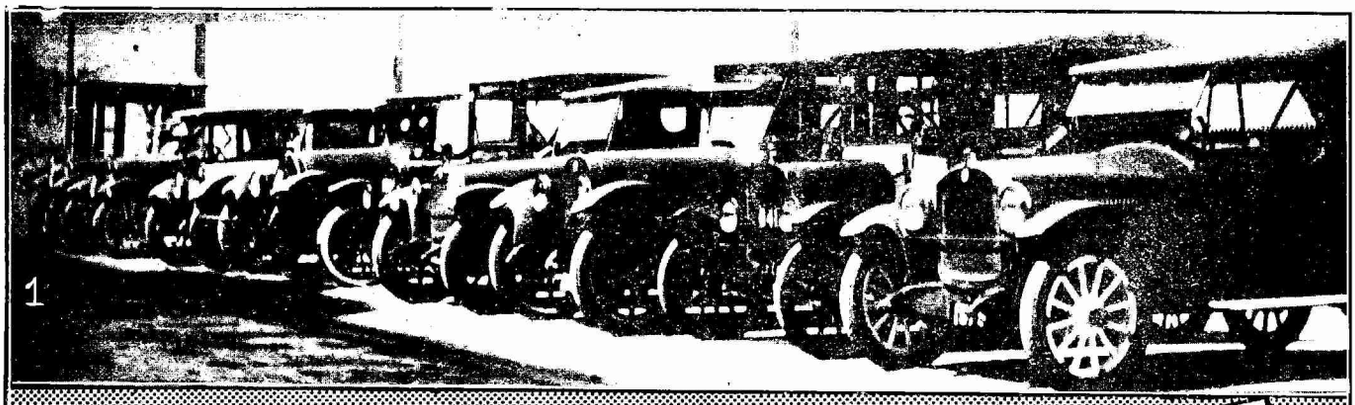

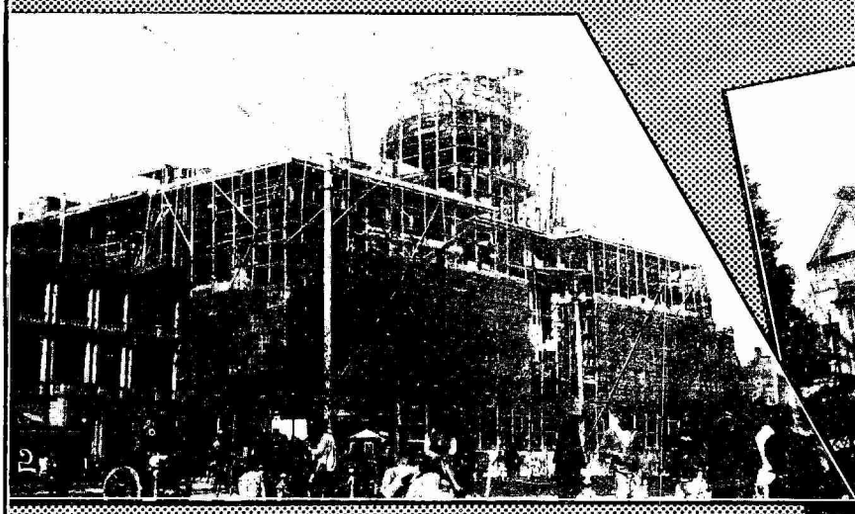

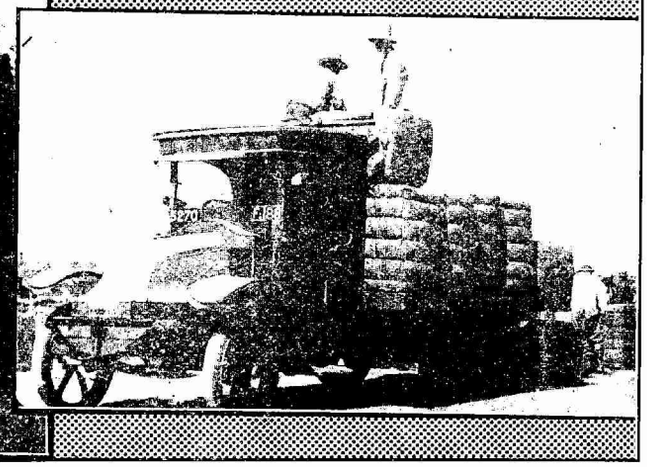

1. Motor cars parked in front of business district, Shanghai.

2. New home of Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (British) at Shanghai. As a monumental bank structure, this will surpass any bank building in the United States It is emblematic of British financial power in the Far East.

3. Home of an American in Shanghai.

4. Scene in public park, Shanghai.

5. Motor trucks are coming into use by both Chinese and foreign firms, although hand carts still are in use in Shanghai.

6. A British home in Shanghai.

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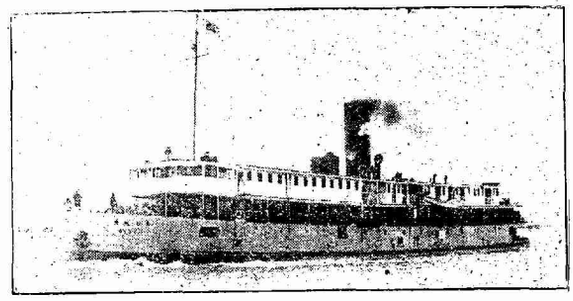

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Draft loaded	8'—0"
Mean Speed at Official Trial	15.6 Knots per hour.

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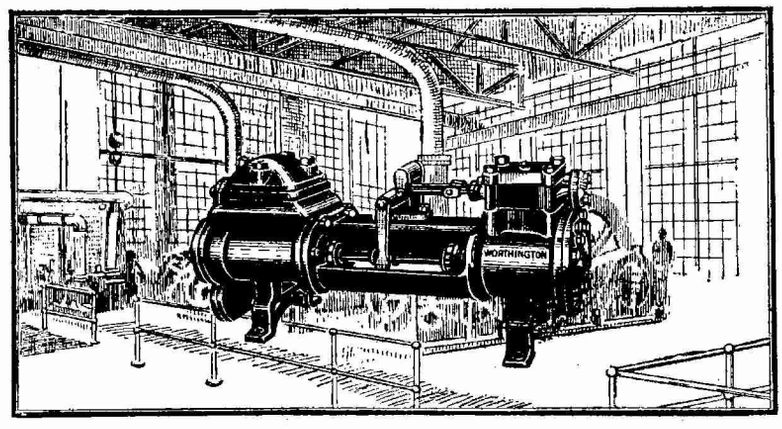

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中國實業之進步觀

（其二）上海商埠今昔考

揚子江之所以成爲中國之重要河道及商業中心點者蓋有一種潛隱勢力使之然也上海亦受此種勢力之影響故中國重要商業多集中於此今欲考其致是之由故作此文專論上海商業及口岸發展情形以獻諸愛讀本報諸君

上海當一千八百五十四年初開爲通商口岸時乃一無關重要之小城中國政府於城外劃出片地作爲外人貿易居住之所卽今日之租界也此規模狹小之租界於數十年間一躍而爲大都會且爲世界有名之口岸開埠之初鮮有預料及者租界中居民華人佔八十餘萬白種人約佔二萬若連華界及新闢區域計之其數當在一百五十萬以上而十哩黃浦之兩岸則有棧房碼頭廠屋等建築物點綴其間至於舟船大自往來各國之輪船次則航行中國各口岸之輪船以及內河之小輪餘若貨駁帆船小艇等寄碇於港內者羅星棋布頗形擁擠故今日初至上海者見此景緻幾疑身入歐洲大陸之大都會安知其背後幅員卽四萬萬人民所居之中國也今將上海何以成爲中國商業金融中心點及中國重要口岸於下文略舉論述之讀者諸君閱本文時若參觀插於本篇之地圖更能明晰一切今先述中國港口情形於下

中國港口

中國土地面積較大於美國東瀕海洋而其沿岸海線約長二千五百哩以其海線計之此中應有重要海口數處小港口若干處依地理學及物理學計之此中至少當有重要口岸三處

（一）中央口岸　上海
（二）北方口岸　天津或直隸海灣鄰境
（三）南方口岸　廣州及香港

揚子江爲中國之運輸河道而居此流域之人口較諸美國全國人數多至一倍佔中國人口之半而上海適居於江口爲揚子江之門戶此上海口岸發達之重要原因也中國鐵道計畫將來實行發展時與上海交通之境地必益加擴充而依諸物理人力之原理言之上海之商業範圍一經擴張則南北兩港亦必同時發展此不易之理也今列表如左

海口	附近區域方哩	人口	一千九百廿一年外國商業貿易總數
上海	一百九十八萬九千	一八〇,〇〇〇,〇〇〇	八〇〇,〇〇〇,〇〇〇兩
北港	一百六十萬九千	九〇,〇〇〇,〇〇〇	三八〇,〇〇〇,〇〇〇兩
廣州 香港	三十八萬六千	五〇,〇〇〇,〇〇〇	二四〇,〇〇〇,〇〇〇兩

觀此比較表則三港之將來發展情形已可預知矣惟將來中國鐵路擴張至蒙古及滿州西部時中國人煙稠密各省份之居民必逐漸北移而散布於此地曠人稀之區域而所有未經採用之天然物質必見諸實用矣於是時際北方口岸自必因毗鄰之關繫益加發展上海既爲中央口岸南北兩港一經擴張則中央口岸自因其與兩端連帶之關係亦必蒸蒸日上由是觀之中國之金融商業實業航業之勢力圈必聚於揚子江之港口已可見矣此中國口岸大略也茲試以中國運輸情形略述之

運輸情形

如上所述上海既爲中國商務中心點故轉運至各埠頭之貨物多經上海而後轉運至各埠其運輸路線之終點有時直達西藏運輸此項貨物或經鐵道或以大小輪船經揚子江之水峽而後以帆船分運入各小河末以人力肩負而至其終點如貨物之至西藏者必經水陸運輸末以人力負擔過雲南西部之山嶺而後至其目的地若貨件之運至中國北部者如甘肅蒙古等處則必以車輛騾騾駱駝等運送之

自上海開爲商埠後五十年間中國尚無鐵路而左近道路僅爲運輸貨物至鄰近市鎮而已其運往內地及外埠之貨品多賴大小河海輪船運送之此等輪船多爲華英日等國所有至於行駛揚子江上流之輪船中雖有數艘爲美人所有然對於總數無關重要總而言之美人在中國航業當推一千八百五十年至一千八百七十年之間爲最盛時期當時有勒斯公司者經營航業於此而執中國航業之牛耳者廿年此後不足稱矣美國若欲擴張其在中國商務必多置大小輪船以便轉運貨物方能與其他在中國商務利較大諸國幷駕而馳且中國人所辦航務十年來發展頗速除上海不計外北至滿州南至廣州非律濱安南馬萊東至日本皆爲中國輪船所駛及之地至於往來揚子江一千四百餘哩之河道及其支流之大小輪船亦多爲華人所有此爲中外出品以上海爲出進口之運輸樞紐之大概情形也然則上海之城市情形如何於下文略述之

城市

從前規模甚小之上海口岸其中包括上海城萬國法國兩租界開埠以來逐漸擴張至於今成爲一大都會其面積較原有界限推廣數哩而居民則增至一百五十萬至一百七十萬之間舉凡世界所有之便利公衆利用之事物無不全備如公園自來水電燈煤汽電車汽車等應有盡有私用汽車已達五千輛而運貨汽車亦不少華人亦知其便利故用之者頗多至於建築物因上海地質乃淤積而成之沙地不合造美國式之房屋故其屋宇外觀自成一式處於歐亞式之間然堅固大廈亦不少參觀本篇照片可見之而中西美麗住宅亦多外人之居於本國者每有恐其子女來中國其舒服不及本國者而不知住中國之外人實有數點較其本國更爲舒暢者其起居也有奢目之屋宇且多僕從至於消閒之處則有俱樂部遊戲之事則有網球高而富球場跑船乘馬游船等與本國所有者大同小異美人投資於建築事業者尚少有之則以大來洋行始大來之房屋係一大廈而分租與各洋行作辦公處者英日商家則不然其自建房屋者頗多在建築中者尚有數處此種房屋不但爲預備將來商業發展之用亦且可以壯觀瞻誠一舉而兩得也上海不但爲商業之中心點而已也且爲金融機關之集中地凡中外之重要銀行多開創於此其中以英人最有勢力美國銀行之分設於此者共五家可謂已得一安固之地位矣

港口

上文對於上海城市已略言之今略述港口情形上海之港口在揚子江口與黃浦河接合處爲起點迤南沿浦江十餘哩埠中之碼頭貨棧工廠則建築於黃浦兩岸而蘇州河則爲運河之終點其與黃浦相連之兩岸亦貨棧工廠林立延長四哩許上海之碼頭及貨棧皆爲私家建築物爲華英日等國所有美人之有自建碼頭者僅大來洋行及美孚洋行二家而已至於河道則由濬浦總局管理之美人若欲在中國擴張航業須步他國之後塵著手於建築碼頭造船廠等事上海市民近日方在考慮一種計畫以便推廣濬浦總局之職務而以上海港入口處之沙州設法濬深使海洋大船得於每日廿四小時內出入二次以上所述上海商業情形大概粗備則其實業之進步不言而喻矣而中國實業之所以多集中於上海之理由觀上文亦可明瞭矣美國紐約城之所以成爲重要都會其情形正與上海相仿也我人觀上海發展情形每有一種感想感想惟何卽中國四萬萬庶民居於幅員廣大天產富庶之地其發展今日正在萌芽時也此老而還新之國一經實行發展其國民受益固多而世界富源亦因之而增進矣

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Dr. Paul S. Reinsch Not Expected to Live

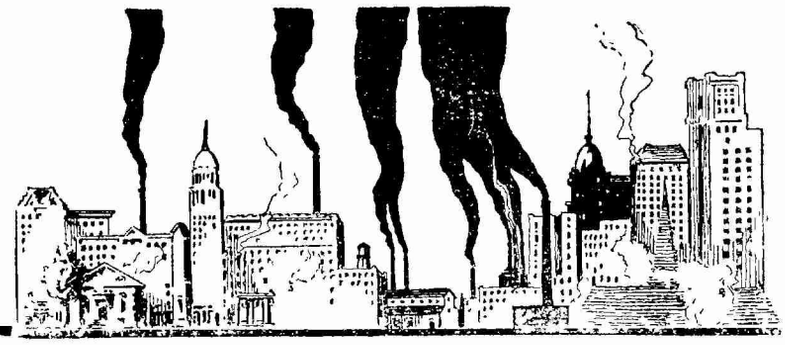
Dr. Paul S. Reinsch, A. B., Ph D., LL. B., LL. D., former American Minister to China.

Dr. Paul S. Reinsch, former American Minister to China, is seriously ill at Dr. Fearn's Sanitorium suffering from inflamation of the brain. Dr. Reinsch came to China in the early Summer of last year on a business trip in connection with his duties as legal adviser to the Chinese government. While in Lovang he took suddenly ill and was brought to Shanghai and since that time his condition has gradually grown worse despite the efforts of various doctors to improve his condition.

Dr. Reinsch was born in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, on June 10, 1870 and was graduated from the University of Wisconsin in 1892 with an A.B. degree. Later he received the degrees of Ph. D., LL. B., and LL. D. from the same University. He later studied at the University of Berlin, and at Rome and Paris. He acted as professor of political science at the University of Wisconsin, following which he was appointed American Minister to China, serving from 1913 to 1919. He practised law in Washington and was counsellor to the Chinese government during the year of 1920. Dr. Reinsch has attended many educational conferences as special delegate during his life and was a member of many clubs and associations. He is the author of many books on law subjects which have been translated into Chinese, Japanese, Spanish, and German. Some of his best known books are: The Common Law in the Early American Colonies, World Politics at the End of the Nineteenth Century as Influenced by the Oriental Situation, Colonial Government, Intellectual Currents in the Far East, An American Diplomat in China, and Secret Diplomacy. He has also contributed to various reviews, and economic and historical journals.

Latest reports from Dr. Fearn's hospital at noon on Thursday, January 25, were to the effect that Dr. Reinsch was suffering from pneumonia, was unconscious and not expected to live but a few hours. A consultation of physicians composed of Dr. Thomas B. Dunn of Shanghai, and Drs. A. S. Taylor and Jerome P. Webster of the Rockefeller Institute at Peking, was held on January 22 for the purpose of considering the advisability of an operation, but it was decided not to do so because of the seriousness of Dr. Reinsch's condition.

23-400



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23-402

American Chamber Sends Delegation to Visit Nanking

A delegation from the American Chamber of Commerce of Shanghai composed of about twenty members made a trip to Nanking on Saturday and Sunday of last week where they were the guests of the Chinese Chambers of Commerce and the military and civil officials. Hon. L. C. Dyer and Mrs. Dyer, Frank Rhea, China Trade Act Registrar, Miss A. Viola Smith, secretary to the Registrar, N. T. Ewing and H. G. King of the American Consulate accompanied the party.

The party arrived at Nanking at 3:45 in the afternoon of Saturday, January 20, and immediately visited Nanking University and the Ginling College for women after which the members were entertained at dinner by members of the faculty of the University and the American Consul at Nanking, John K. Davis. On Sunday the party visited the Ming Tombs and other places of interest and paid official calls upon the Military Governor, Gen. Che Shih-yuan and the Civil Governor Han, the Chamber of Commerce and upon the faculty of the National Southeastern University.

At luncheon on Saturday the visitors were entertained by Wen Shih-tsun, commissioner of Foreign Affairs, at which addresses were delivered by the Commissioner, Congressman Dyer and Capt. W. I. Eisler of the Board of Directors who represented the president of the Chamber. Addresses were also delivered at a tea given by the Chambers of Commerce of Nanking. Here Capt. Eisler spoke of the growing development of American commerce in China and between China and the United States and emphasized especially the development of American shipping on the Pacific. "American shipping on the Pacific is to be maintained regardless of the outcome of present legislation before Congress," he stated. Capt. Eisler also spoke of the long and friendly relationships of the Chinese and American peoples and proposed a toast to the officers of the Chinese chambers of commerce. An exhibition of the products of silk weaving in Nanking was then inspected by the visitors.

One of the most important features of the trip was a banquet held on Saturday evening by the Military Governor, General Che Shih-yuan in honor of Congressman Dyer and the visiting members of the American chamber of commerce. Addresses were delivered by the military and civil governors, Mr. Dyer, John K. Davis, American Consul, Capt. Eisler and J. B. Powell, and Dr. P. W. Quo, president of the Southeastern University. Mr. Davis in his address suggested the use of a portion of the unexpended portion of the American share of the Boxer Indemnity in the carrying out of conservancy projects in the Hwei river district and Dr. Quo on his part suggested the use of a portion of the fund for the furtherance of higher education in Chinna. Mr. Powell reviewed briefly the commercial relations of China and the United States and referred to the present and future financial relations of the two countries. Congressman Dyer and the military and civil governors spoke on the general friendly relations of China and America.

The following members of the Chamber made the trip: J. A. Bristow, Standard Oil Company; Roy E. DeLay, Kellogg Switchboard acd Supply Company; J. E. Ellis, Zellerbach Paper Company; U. G. Frondorf, Ault and Wiborg China Company; H. B. Longfellow, Robert Dollar Company; J. S. MacNider, Fearon, Daniel and Company; E. A. Orrell, Belting and Leather Products Association; J. S. Potter, Andersen, Meyer and Company; F. J. Raven, Raven Trust Company; Wm. C. Rea, *Far Eastern Review*; Mr. Schluederberg, Westinghouse Electric International Company; Carl Seitz, China Pacific Company; H. A. Wiley, American Foreign Insurance Association; E. L. McCloskey, Westinghouse Electric International Company, H. B. Lane, Andersen, Meyer and Company; J. B. Powell, *The Weekly Review*; D. J. Lewis, secretary of the Chamber; W. R. Jahn, Equitable Eastern Banking Corporation.

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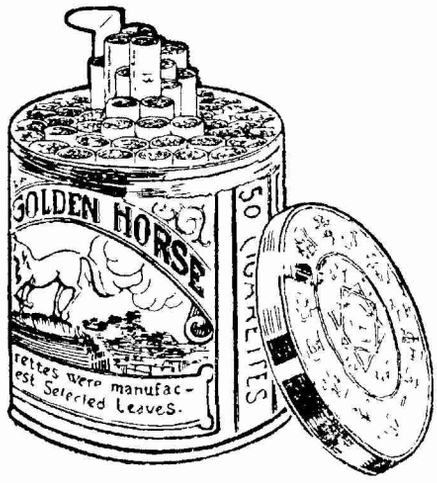

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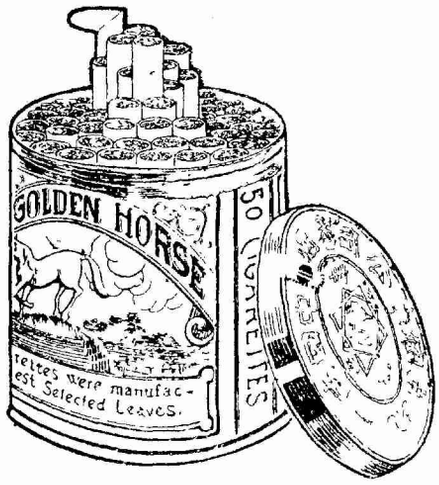


煙香馬金

23-404

Views In Review

A fight over German money now would be a scrap over paper.

The French in Germany didn't make a hit but they got a strike.

The French are to send an air mission to the East—possibly a hot air mission.

Since Senator La Follette heads the radical bloc in American politics he will be known as the radical bloc head.

Mr. Joffe, Soviet agent, is going to the Hot Springs in Japan, presumably because he is accustomed to being in hot water.

A few days ago the question was what France was going to get out of Germany and now the question is how she is going to get out.

If Chinese political affairs don't soon get straighted out so that so many officials will not be ill the reputation of Peking's climate will be everlastingly ruined.

The Irish will be thoroughly convinced now that America doesn't sympathize with their ambitions—since President Harding has wished the Irish Free State peace.

All these reports in American newspapers relative to the wreckage of careers of movie stars through the use of too much dope will make people everywhere wonder if any of it was this dope handed out by the movie press agents

China-Japan Trade on Increase

Trade with China for the year 1922 bears out the belief that she is one of Japan's best customers, for exports to that country for the 12 months totaled Yen 319,847,000 while imports totaled Yen. 175,644,000, leaving a favorable balance for Japan of Yen 144,203,000 according to the *Japan Advertiser*. Figures for 1921 were: exports, Yen 274,816,000; imports, Yen 178,610,000; balance in favor of Japan, Yen 96,206,000. In the tables below the trade with China is analyzed according to districts, and it can be seen that good gains have been scored over the preceding year:

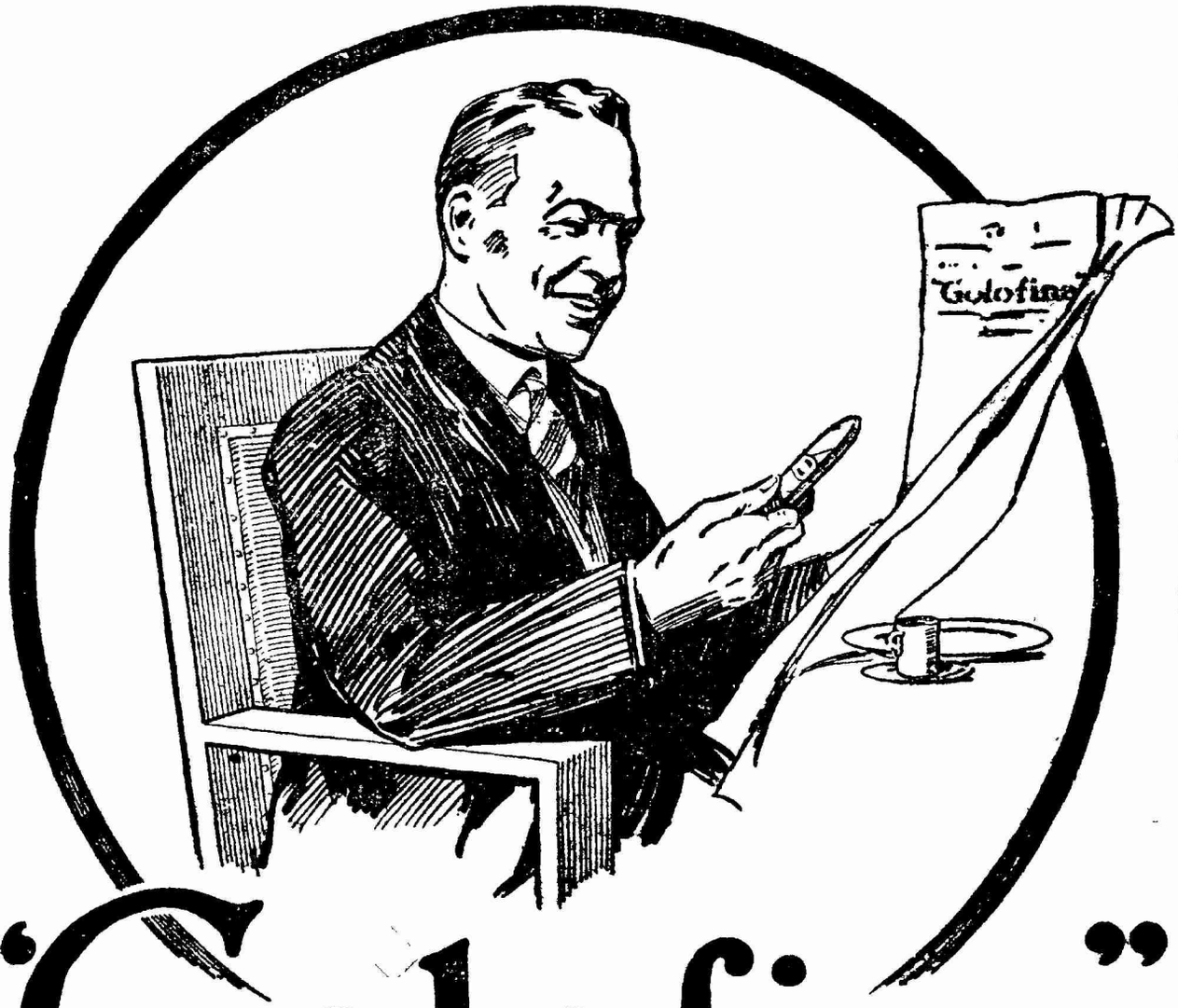
EXPORTS.

	1922	1921
Manchuria.....	Yen 55,468,000	Yen 48,245,000
North China....	,, 96,646,000	,, 85,283,000
Central China..	,, 165,684,000	,, 139,779,000
South China....	,, 2,049,000	,, 1,509,000
Total.....	319,847,000	274,816,000

IMPORTS.

	1922	1921
Manchuria.....	Yen 24,816,000	Yen 28,948,000
North China....	,, 68,265,000	,, 68,972,000
Central China..	,, 76,584,000	,, 76,339,000
South China....	,, 5,979,000	,, 4,351,000
Total.....	175,644,000	178,610,000

The figures for December, issued by the Finance Department, show that exports to China totaled Yen 22,665,000; imports totaled Yen 19,239,000; favorable balance, Yen 426,000. Figures for the same month last year are given for comparison: exports: Yen 21,835,000; imports, Yen 15,026,000; favorable balance, Yen 6,805,000.



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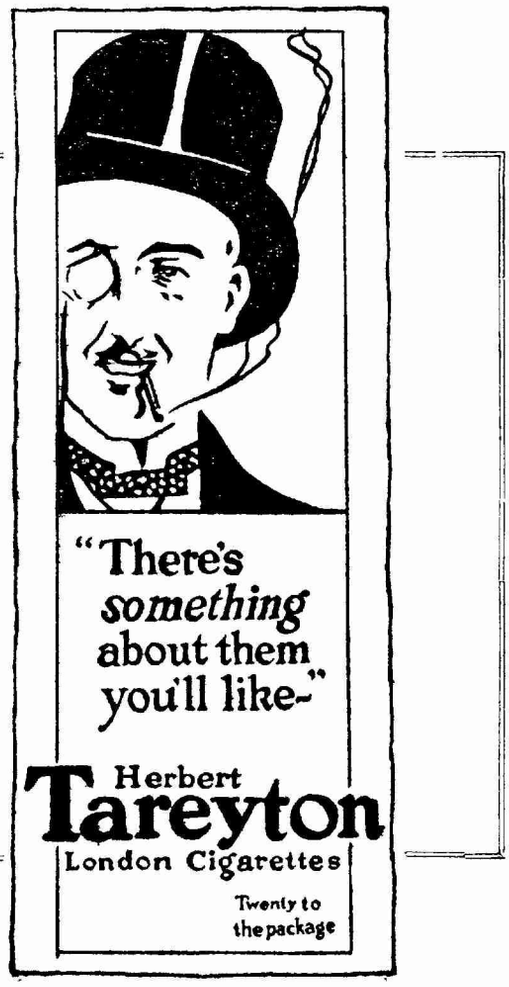

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23-406

Men and Events

Philip L. Bickel of the Oriental Press, Shanghai, who underwent an operation for appendicitis at Dr. Fearn's Sanitorium, on Monday, January 22, is recovering satisfactorily.

O. D. Fisher of Seattle, president of the Fisher Flouring Mills, one of the largest exporters of flour on the Pacific coast and the largest shipper of that staple to the Orient, arrived in Shanghai, last week on a pleasure trip of the Orient, accompanied by Mrs. Fisher.

D. Y. Lin, director of the Bureau of Forestry at Tsingtao, was in Shanghai this week on business. Mr. Lin, is a graduate of the School of Forestry of Yale University, was formerly head of the courses in forestry offered in the College of Agriculture of Nanking University.

Rev. Logan H. Roots, American Episcopal Bishop of Hankow, arrived back in China from six months' leave spent in the United States, on Friday, January 19. He was accompanied by Mrs. Roots and two daughters and after spending several days in Shanghai proceeded to Hankow.

A daughter, Carolyn Mann Crow, was born to Mr. and Mrs. J. Bradford Crow at Montclair, New Jersey, on December 24. Mr. Crow was formerly agent for the Pacific Mail Steamship Company in Shanghai. Mrs. Crow was formerly Miss Gladys Mann, daughter of P. C. Mann, vice-president of the J. H. & C. K. Eagle silk firm, who spent a year in Shanghai with his family.

The Asia Life Insurance Company has announced the removal of its offices from 15 Nanking Road to the ground floor of the Robert Dollar Building on Canton Road which has been fitted with modern vault space and equipment for the filing and permanent storage of records. Elsewhere in this issue of the *Review* appears a graph showing the amount of insurance written month by month during the year of 1922.

A. A. Joffe, Soviet Envoy to China, arrived in Shanghai recently from Peking enroute to South China for his health. Mr. Joffe has decided in the meantime, however, to change his itinerary and will go to Japan in response to an invitation to visit Hot Springs, issued by Viscount Goto, chairman of the Russo-Japanese Association. Mr. Joffe is accompanied on his trip by Mrs. Joffe and son, and two secretaries.

A meeting of steamship men took place recently in Vancouver, according to a report. At the meeting were representatives of fifteen lines, American, British, Japanese, and Dutch. A conference was formed on the ground that all members would deposit G. $10,000 as a guarantee that they will not violate the rulings of the conference. In case a member does violate the rulings the money which he has deposited with the conference will be confiscated.

The *s. s. Nile*, a steamer owned by the China Mail Steamship Company, has been sold to Mei Lee, coal merchants and ship brokers at Hongkong. The *Mei Lee*, the new name of the *Nile*, will ply between Hongkong and San Francisco by way of Shanghai and Japan ports. It will be placed under Chinese registry and is the first of a proposed fleet of ten vessels. The *Nile* was built in 1891 and has 5,888 gross tons of weight, 420 feet long, beam of 52 feet, and 34 feet deep, is a coal burner and can make 16 knots.

Hon. L. C. Dyer, member of the House of Representatives of the U. S. Congress, E. S. Cunningham, U. S. Consul General, Frank Rhea, China Trade Act Registrar, Lansing Hoyt, Trade Commissioner and members of the Board of Directors of the American Chamber of Commerce of Shanghai were entertained at dinner on Friday evening, January 19 by H. Yokotake, Japanese Commercial Attache, J. Noda, Japanese Vice-consul and the officers and members of the executive committee of the Japanese chamber of commerce.

A trial trip of one of the new all-steel passenger trains now being installed on the Tientsin-Pukow railway was scheduled to be made on Thursday of this week. The Tientsin-Pukow railway several months ago purchased from the Pressed Steel Car Company, an American concern, five complete all-steel passenger trains similar to the best railway trains in the United States. This is said to be the best railway passenger train service ever sold in the Far East. A complete description of the new trains appeared in the *Review* for November 25, 1922.

The officers elected at the annual meeting of the Columbia Country Club held last week were: Leonard Everett, president; Carl Crow, vice-president; R. T. Bryan, Jr., honorary secretary; Carl Wolsiffer, treasurer. The members elected to serve on the board of governors for 1923 are: J. Harold Dollar, Hugo Reiss, F. J. Courtney, Joseph Eichwald, H. E. Page, B. C. Haile, J. S. Potter and Dr. Thomas B. Dunn. The new balloting committee is composed of: Arthur

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Steamer	*Robert Dollar* - - -	26,000 tons	displacement
,,	*M. S. Dollar* - - -	19,000 ,,	,,
,,	*Esther Dollar* - - -	18,000 ,,	,,
,,	*Diana Dollar* (ex. Cathay) - -	15,000 ,,	,,
,,	*Margaret Dollar* (ex. Celestial) -	15,000 ,,	

TRANSPACIFIC SERVICE

Steamer	*Grace Dollar* - - - -	15,000 tons	displacement
,,	*Stuart Dollar* (ex. Mandarin) -	15,000 ,,	,,
,,	*Harold Dollar* - - -	10,000 ,,	,,
,,	*Bessie Dollar* - - -	10,000 ,,	,,

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Mary Dollar - - - -	*Joseph Dollar* - - - -

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Bassett, William Morris, R. H. Gregory, J. B. Davies, R. D. Dunn, W. P. Wilson, F. A. Pocock, and F. F. Fairman.

The American University Club will hold its annual meeting at the Columbia Country Club on the evening of Saturday, January 27, at 8:30 o'clock, when a dinner-dance will be given. Following the dinner, the annual business meeting of the club will take place, when reports of the retiring officers will be read and election of new officers will take place. A short program has been arranged including songs and dancing. As a part of the program a demonstration of the use of the radiophone under the direction of E. G. Osborn will be given. Members of the American Returned Student's Club and the Pan-Hellenic Fraternity are especially invited to attend.

News from South China

The 1922 silk crop of Canton is about 54,000 bales, an increase of nearly 5,000 bales over the previous year.

The *U. S. S. Helena* of the American Asiatic Fleet is now in Canton to protect foreign interests in case of military disturbance here.

E. Fugita, Japanese Consul-General in Canton, will be transferred to an office in the Foreign office at Tokio. Mr. Fugita has been in Canton several years.

The Canton Merchants Volunteer Corps, a military organization of citizens, has been ordered out for active duty in connection with present disturbances in Canton.

Dr. Sidney L. Gulick, for many years a missionary in Japan, was a recent visitor in Canton. He gave several lectures before Canton Christian College and the Japanese in Shameen.

Wild reports of panic and excitement in Canton have been circulated by persons in Hongkong unfavorable to the Chen Chiung-ming regime here, but so far everything is quiet, with the possible exception of a few bombs.

To further select candidates for the South China contingent to the coming Far Eastern Olympiad at Osaka, Japan, next May, the ninth Canton Athletic Meet will be held on the east parade ground, Canton, March 12, 13, and 14 next.

Preparation is being made in Canton to amalgamate the High Normal School, the Law School, and the Agricultural College of the government into a university. A committee is co-operating with the Educational Commission of Kwangtung for this undertaking.

Provisional Civil Governor Chan Chih-yue in Canton, who is a pretty old man and may be unable to stand a possible siege of the city, has been advised to return to Hongkong for the time being. General Chen Chiung-ming, commander-in-chief of the Cantonese Army, is still in Canton.

Dr. M. M. de Colbert, the German held in Canton District Court in connection with the bomb outrages of October 19, will be given further hearing before a decision will be rendered by the court. Among his legal advisers is Dr. S. F. Chien, J. D., of Chicago University Law School, who has been assigned by the court for his defense.

Some $10,000,000 worth of unreserved Provincial Bank of Kwangtung notes were destroyed January 11 in Canton so as to check further issue and keep those in circulation from being depreciated further. The present worth of these notes is about 25 percent of face value. The outstanding notes in circulation still amount to more than $30,000,000.

As far as outward appearance goes, Canton is in normal condition. Reports of enemy success up the West River has led many opposing politicians to return to Canton from Hongkong so as to be prepared to occupy whatever offices may be left vacant on the expected departure of Chen Chiung-ming and his supporters. Chen's men, however, are still holding Canton when this is being written.

The Chinese residents of Hongkong, especially the less wealthy class, were mostly in favor of the abolition of "Mui Tsai" as proposed by the government, according to votes of several meetings taken last week. The "Mui Tsai" is a local system of girl service in which the mistress may hold her until she is married off or redeemed by her parents to whom a consideration has been paid before holding the girl.

The Kwangtung Highway Commission has just received the approval of the civil governor to levy a surtax of 18 percent on wine and tobacco for road-making purposes. In 1922, 12 sections of the provincial highway had been commenced and completion of about 400 miles and was reported. For 1923, each district of first class should have at least 60 miles of roads finished; second-class, 40 miles; and third class, 30 miles.

Press censorship in Canton has been most severe the last few weeks. One evening the editor of the *Canton Times* found that 29 items were taken off from the copies submitted by the Canton Press Association or other local news agencies. The

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Pres. McKinley, S'hai, Feb. 6 (1)
Pres. Jackson, S'hai, Feb. 18 (1)
Pres. Jefferson, S'hai Mar. 2 (1)
Pres. Grant, S'hai, Mar. 14 (1)

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Hannawa, S'hai, Jan. 27 (10)
Pawlet, S'hai. Jan. 30 (10)

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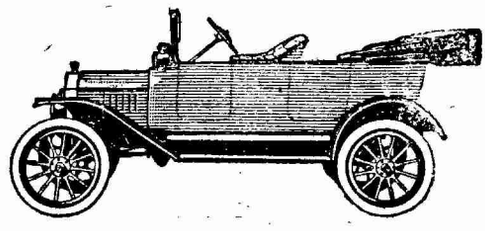


23-410

Yin Chiang Pao, suspected of being an organ of Dr. Sun Yat-sen's party, was closed without any cause, though the objectionable matter on which it was closed had been approved of by the censors on duty. A committee of the Canton Press Association, Tsang King Shing of the *Tai Tung Pao* and Hin Wong of the *Canton Times*, are now taking up the case for the local press as well as for that particular journal.

Canton is being threatened by Yunnan-Kwangsi forces from Wuchow. The enemy of the Cantonese Army entered Lukpo, along the west River, January 6, captured Shiuhing, January 9, and is now marching towards Canton in two directions, one south-east and the other north-eastward. The enemy is aiming to take the Canton-Hankow and the Canton-Samshui railways. The Cantonese Army is giving the enemy a free hand for the time being and expects to cut its opponent off by preventing it from returning to Wuchow and checking its advance on Canton. So far the internecine war is still in progress with equal chance to both sides.

The Canton citizens as a whole will have no more sympathy for the merchants if they are looted once more by the unruly invading soldiers which may happen in the next few days in case of the failure of General Chen Chiung-ming to hold out, according to opinion expressed here generally. The price of general necessities has been exceedingly high these days without good reason for it, it is believed. Some weeks ago firewood, for instance, cost two dollars a picul, a jump of more than 100 percent over normal. In spite of the daily arrival of firewood as usual, the merchants have kept their newly fixed price against the protest of the public.

H. W.

Canton, January 13, 1923.

The Week in the Far East

(Covering the period from Wednesday, January 17, to Wednesday, January 24.)

Rapid culmination of South China's interfactional war between Sun Yat-sen and Chen Chiung-ming in the apparent elimination of the latter is the center of interest in the news of the Far East this week. The approval of the Peking Cabinet by the House of Representatives is another interesting news event of the week. Japan and the Philippines maintain an even tenor in the way of news, while Russia is engrossed in the Manchurian question.

It seems the outcome of the situation in Canton is pending on Sun Yat-sen, who is being urged by foreigners and Chinese to return to Canton from Shanghai and take charge of the rehabilitation of the city. A general view of the situation as it exists to date is included in the following interview given by Hu Han-ming, who represents Sun Yat-sen in South China:

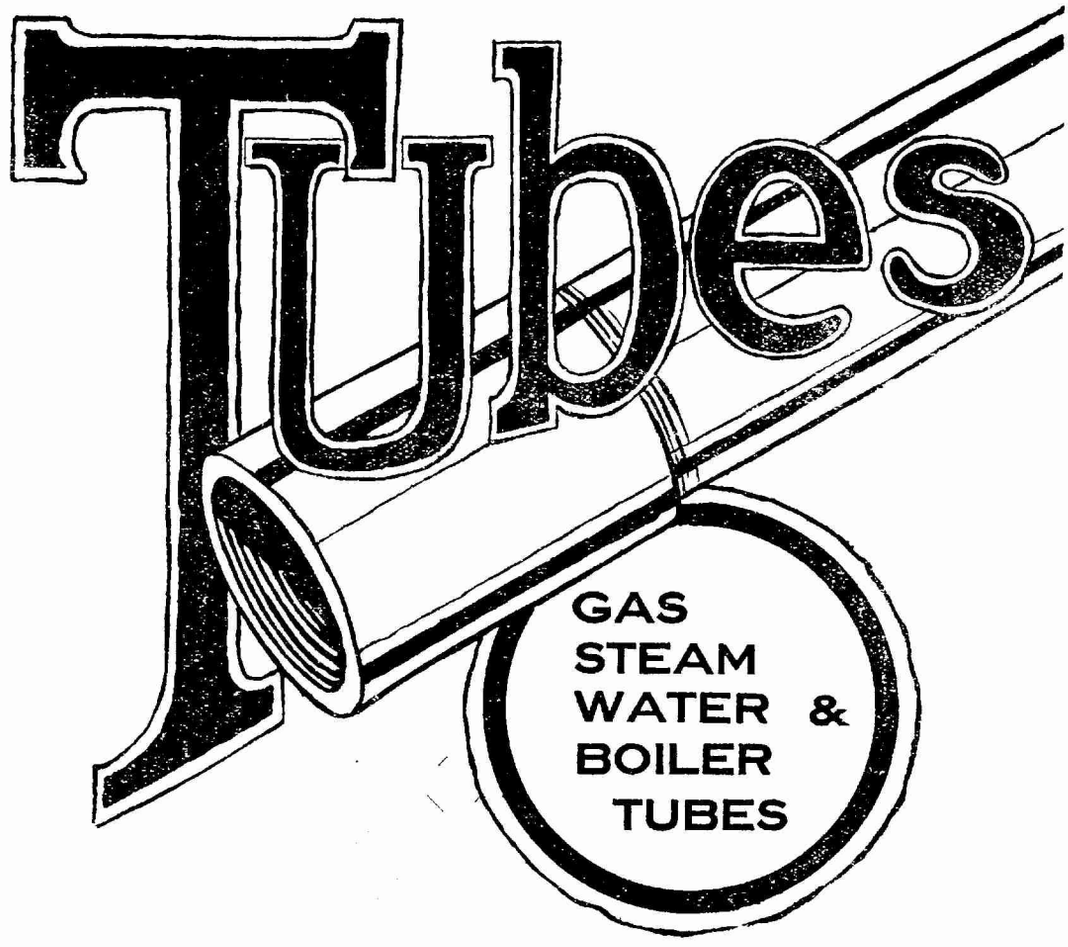
"In reply to the question of whether or not Dr. Sun had joined hands with General Tsen Chun-hsuan, the Chenghsuchui chief, to settle the conditions in Kwangsi and Kwangtung, Mr. Hu stated that while the matter was merely a co-incidence in the beginning, their present actions might be considered as co-operative. It just happened that when General Tsen Chun-hsuan was withdrawing the troops of Shen Hung-yin from Kwangtung into Kwangsi, Dr. Sun was ordering the entry of the eastern and western sections of the Constitutional Army into Kwangtung. Both movements are being carried out in concert with each other.

"Mr. Hu denied that he had any knowledge of the report that Marshal Tuan Chi-jui had deputed Mr. Tseng Yu-tsing to Canton three weeks ago to approach General Chen Chiung-ming and ask the latter not to be hostile to Dr. Sun, but asserted that he himself held a conference with Marshal Tuan's representative, General Hsu Shu-tseng, before leaving Shanghai.

"In the course of the conference, Mr. Hu said, that General Hsu, while refraining from expressing any views on the Canton political situation, asserted that he would assist Marshal Tuan in recovering his former influence and at the same time establish his own sphere of political influence in the near future. Hsu stated that he would not co-operate with any other militarists in his future schemes, indicating that he was unwillingly to come down to Canton."

Latest reports from Peking concerning the Peking Cabinet, is the *Reuter* despatch showing there were 507 members present at the meeting of the House of Representatives when voting took place on the Peking Cabinet during the week under review and the following results were tabulated:

	Affirmative	Negative	Plurality
Dr. Alfred Sao-ke Sze, Minister of Foreign Affairs	328	186	142
Kao Ling-wei, Minister of Interior	293	212	181
Liu En-yuan, Minister of Finance	421	95	326
Wu Yu-lin, Minister of Communications	407	191	216



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	Affirmative	Negative	Plurality
General Chang Shao-tseng, Prime Minister and Minister of War	430	81	349
Admiral Li Ting-hsin, Minister of the Navy	441	76	365
Li Kun-yuan, Minister of Commerce	355	161	194
Peng Yun-yi, Minister of Education	201	226	65
Cheng Keh, Minister of Justice	265	150	115

The despatch showing all the Ministers were elected.

Other news of interest in North China concerns the bringing up of the Lo Wen-kan case which has caused much excitement in the capital and is widening in scope and importance since the young students of the various government colleges are taking an active part due to the resignation of the Chancellor Tsai Yuan-pei, whose resignation was due to action against Lo Wen-kan. The representatives interviewed the President and Premier demanding immediate dismissal of Peng Yun-yi, Minister of Education, for his unnecessary interference in the judiciary. Mr. Peng has issued a statement denying that his action was intended to carry favor with the parliamentarians, adding that there was serious political trouble between government and legislature and in his capacity as one of the Cabinet members, it was his duty to urge fresh investigation of the Lo Wen-kan case which affects national interests of China.

There have been no recent developments in the Coltman case, but according to an official statement, conversations are going on all the time between the Foreign Office and the American Minister. It is still impossible to announce any decision in the matter, according to the *Chung Mei News Agency* report.

As regards the Four Powers on the loan obligations, the *Chung Mei News Service* carried the following message: "As yet the Waichaiopu has not sent a reply to the four powers, namely Great Britain, France, United States, and Japan, which addressed the Chinese government as to the question of their loan obligations. This being a financial matter, it was referred to the Ministry of Finance and until they respond, the Foreign Office cannot make an answer. Naturally the lack of a Minister of Finance holds back the matter."

The Russian question is becoming a grave concern to Chang Tso-lin, Manchurian War Lord, and news has just come to Peking that he desires all China to give him aid on the Russian situation. He says it is China's problem, and not a problem of the Three Eastern Provinces alone, and thus he seeks aid. The information came in a letter received by Wang Hung-wei, Chinese Consul at Chita, who has recently come from Mukden. On his way back from Chita he discussed the Sino-Russian situation with the Manchurian warlord. The latter said the situation was getting extremely serious and that he was preparing for military action. But Chang insisted that Manchuria could not fight the battle alone, that it would take the aid of whole of China.

Strike situation at Hankow is again serious, and some twenty labor unions in the Wuhan cities are opposing imprisonment of their leaders following the strike of the Mackenzie and Company's workers. Central China is thus in a state of turmoil.

The situation on the Russian border as it exists to date is contained in the following *Reuter's* report:

According to advices reaching certain quarters here, considerable reinforcements of Bolshevik troops have reached the border districts between Manchuria and Siberia and they are very active.

The number of Bolshevik troops is estimated at about three Soviet divisions and four republican army corps, equipped with arms and ammunition. Moreover there are 70,000 Soviet troops in the Vladivostok district, 35,000 along the railway line, Vladivostok-Nikolsk-Suifun, 7,000 at Havarovsk and Heiho, 20,000 in the Irchinsk and Manchuli districts, and 23,000 in the Baikal and Urga districts.

They are said to be equipped with 200 guns and six hundred machine guns. A band of Hunghutse numbering about thirty yesterday morning attacked the police station, Seitai, Igen County of Heian Hokudo. The police station was then nearly defenceless, only two policemen being on duty but they desperately defended themselves for about one hour, after which the bandits were finally repulsed. They retreated to Chinese territory across the river.

Japan is turning her attention toward Russian affairs, and also has been confining her attention to her own trouble within the Empire. A serious dispute has been taking place between the Privy Council and the Cabinet, which is not as serious as thought, but shows the weak policy of the Foreign Office as the real cause of the present governmental troubles.

While no definite information was given out to the public, still it is understood the exact nature of the dispute is the resentment of the Privy Council to the fact that the Cabinet failed to consult it regarding the Sino-Japanese postal treaty.

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GENERAL NEWS SUMMARY

January 18. German Coal Commission orders not to deliver to France even if penalties imposed are drastic.——Five divisions of French troops comprising 45,000 effectives, are sent forward to ensure control of the Ruhr district as a result of Germany's refusal to make coal deliveries.

January 19. Signor Mussolini says he considers French are overstepping their powers and are endangering the peace of Europe, recommending to them they limit military action which should be confined to protection of the economic commission.——Report from Essen says Hungary, Rumania and Jugo-Slavia are reported to be mobilizing, and one wrong move may set fire to whole peninsula.

January 20. Advisability of boycotting the opium produced by Persia and Turkey if they still refuse to conform to Hague Opium Convention, is a statement made by Sir John Jordan at a League of Nations meeting.——Condition of President Harding is reported better, according to Washington report.——London report says Dutch Indies loan was subscribed more than three times over.

January 21. Prolongation of the Lausanne Conference which has been in session for more than two months is causing grave concern in European circles.——London report says there appear to be good prospects of French Parliament ratifying whole of Washington Treaty with reservations.

January 23. If Germany fulfils her reparation obligations, she will be granted two-year's moratorium during which time she must raise an internal loan of 3.000,000,000 gold marks, is the decision reached by French and Italian chairman of Reparations Commission.

January 24. Anti-Jewish riots are reported to be breaking out in Bucharest and martial law is proclaimed in all parts of the city.——U. S. Secretary of State Hughes, authorises statement he does not intend resigning office.——Paris despatch says France signifies readiness to agree to two-year moratorium for Germany upon condition that the German government turns over to Allies proceeds from taxes and arranges internal loan.

Weekly Cotton Market Report.

By A. B. Rosenfeld & Son

China Cotton.—The firm tendency of the cotton market has continued during the past week and prices show an advance of about half a tael. The violent fluctuations causing considerable nervousness on both sides of the market, market closing very firm;

The demand for actual cotton continues good, with indications that receipts will contiue to be freely absorbed, at least until forward engagements have been satisfied.

Judging from the present state of conditions, coupled with the recent advance in Mid-Americans and the strength of the Bombay Market, we believe that purchases should be made on all reactions.

Yarn.—As was to be expected we are pleased to chronicle the firm position of the yarn market during the past week, both for new business and for deliveries of the China product. Prices have advanced from five to six taels during the interval and at the close, the tendency was firm. Some 4,000 bales of local spinnings have been booked for export to Hankow, Swatow, Fukien, Canton, Szechuen, Newchwang and Tsingtao, etc.

Liverpool, January 18, 1923,

Liverpool Market:—

Middling American, Spot	.....	15.96 Pence
" "	March	15.32 "
" "	May	15.12 "
	Market:—*Steady.*	

New York, January 18, 1923.

New York Market:—

March	.....	28.05 Cents
May	.....	28.28 "
July	.....	27.98 "
October	.....	26.50 "
December	.....	26.30 "
Spot	.....	28.15 "
Market:—*Firm.*		

Bombay, January 18, 1923.

Bombay Market:—

Broach, F. G. April/May	.....	Rps. 511 per Khandy.
Fully Good Bengal, January	.....	" 372 " "
Fine Oomra, January	.....	" 475 " "
Market:—*Firm.*		

Shanghai Market:—

Tungchow, Jan.	.....	Tls. 40.50
Shanghai, Jan.	.....	" 37.50
M-ginned, Jan.	.....	" 37.50
Taichong, Jan.	.....	" 38.50
Shensi, Spot.	.....	" 40.00
Market:—*Firm.*		

Shanghai Exchange for Week Ending Wednesday, January 17th, 1923.

By Maitland, Fearon and Brand

Exchange:—The London price of silver for "spot" and forward is $\frac{6}{16}$d. and $\frac{8}{16}$d. up respectively. The latest quotations being 32$\frac{1}{2}$d. and 31$\frac{1}{4}$d. Our official rate for T/T on London after falling to 3/0$\frac{1}{4}$d. has recovered to 3/1d. The London silver market has been supported by purchases by India, China showing more inclination to sell the last advice reports buyers satisfied. Locally some bear coveriug has made our market firm, but at the close rates show signs of easing off. Exchange bussiness in connection with Imports and Exports continue dull. There are heavy arrivals of Bar Silver due in the next few days, and our money Market is easier, with the price of Mexican Dollars down to 72.1.

Our stocks of silver are reported as follows :—

Sycee and Bar Silver .....Tls. 21,663,000 a decrease of Tls. 1,120,000.

Chinese and Mexican Dollars..... $ 35,170,000 an increase of $ 1,860,000.

Estimated value Tls. 46,985,000 as against Tls. 45,695,000 held at this time last year.

	Average rates for December	Thursday Jan. 11	Friday Jan. 12	Saturday Jan. 13	Monday Jan. 15	Tuesday Jan. 16	Wednes. Jan. 17
Bk's selling rates		*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*
T/T London	3/0.739	3/0¼	3/0¼	3/0¼	3/0½	3/1	3/1
D/Dfts. "	—	3/0⅜	3/0⅜	3/0⅜	3/0⅝	3/1⅛	3/1⅛
4m/s "	—	3/0½	3/0½	3/0½	3/0¾	3/1¼	3/1¼
T/T India	229.156	225½	225½	224	225½	228½	228½
T/T France	977.917	1015	1020	1010	1025	1060	1060
T/T N. Y.	70.489	70½	70½	70½	71	72	72
T/T H'kong	75.120	74⅝	74⅝	74⅝	74¾	74⅝	74⅝
T/T Japan	69.349	70	69⅞	69½	69	68	68¼
T/T Batavja	180.208	179	179	179	181	184	183
T/T Straits	76.719	77⅝	77⅝	77¼	77¼	76	76
Bk's buying rates							
4m/s B/L. Cred. D/A	3/2.239	3/1¾	3/1¾	3/1¾	3/2	3/2⅛	3/2⅛
4m/s " D/P	——	3/2	3/2	3/2	3/2¼	3/2⅜	3/2⅜
6m/s " D/A	3/2.739	3/2¼	3/2¼	3/2¼	3/2⅜	3/3	3/3
4m/s B/F. C., D/A, D/P	1,027.917	1065	1070	1060	1075	1110	1110
4m/s N.Y. Lc.	73.979	74	74	74	74⅛	75⅛	75⅛
4m/s " Docs		74⅛	74⅛	74⅛	75	76	76

†Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling.	Jan. 11	Jan. 12	Jan. 13	Jan. 15	Jan. 16	Jan 17
Bullion.						
*London Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch) Pence.	31 3/16	31 7/16	31 11/16	31 7/8	32⅛	32⅛
**N. Y. Price of Bar Silver per oz. (Pure)	G. $.64⅜	G. $. 65⅛	G. $. 65⅜	G. $65½	G. $. 67⅛	G. $. 66⅜
Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch	Tls. 333.00	Tls. 332.70	Feb. Tls. 330.10	Feb. Tls. 325.80	Mharc Tls. 327.7	March Tls 328.60
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100 (C.) 999 touch)	111.00	111.00	111.00	111.00	111.00	111.00
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100	72 45	72.275	72.275	72.2125	72.1875	72.10
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Callmoney)	4 %	4%	4 %	4½ %	5%	4%
*Closing Price in London for Previous day.						
**Closing Price in New York for Previous day						

Bank of England rate of discount	3%	London on Paris	T/T 68.62
Bank of France rate of discount	4½%	London on Germany	T/T 74500
London open Market rate of Dis.	3 m/s. 2⅛%	New York on London	T/T 466⅝
" "	4 m/s 2¼%	Bombay on London	T/T 2/4 5/16
" "	6 m/s. 2 7/16%	Hongkong on "	T/T 2/3⅛
		Yokohama " "	T/T 2/0 15/16

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Copies for inspection may also be found on file at the following places in The Far East.

Library Reading Rooms of all Trans-Pacific Ships of the following lines, Pacific Mail Steamship Company, The Admiral Oriental Line, Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Toyo Kisen Kaisha, Canadian Pacific Steamship Company, China Mail Steamship Company. — — — — — — —

Manila Hotel	Manila, P. I.	Versailles Hotel	Vladivostok.
Oriental Hotel	Canton.	Grand Hotel	Yokohama.
Hankow Hotel	Hankow.	Chosen Hotel	Seoul.
Hotel Modern Pristan	Harbin.	Tor Hotel	Kobe.
Oriental Hotel	Harbin.	Miyako Hotel	Kyoto.
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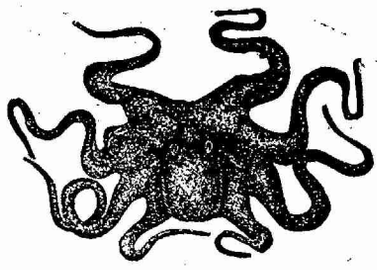
In addition to the foregoing, complete files of the REVIEW may be found at all American Consulates and Legations in the Far East and at the New York office 1 West 34th St.



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Course of Study in Operating Electrical Machinery

A practical course in the problems of operating electrical machinery in factories will be started about February 1 at St. John's University, according to an announcement of the Y. M. C. A. The course is to be conducted through the industrial training department of the Y. M. C. A. in connection with St. John's University, and will be open to all Chinese assistants in manufacturing and industrial establishments in the Shanghai district. Those in charge of the course are: E. L. Clark, E. E. and M. H. Pai, both of whom are graduates of the Massachusettes Institute of Technology. Practical demonstrations and weekly lectures will be the foundation of the course.

The chief purpose of the course is to provide needed instruction in practical electricity for shop men and foremen who have the actual handling of motors and factories. Technical schools have provided and are providing instruction for the engineers and superintendents at the top, but there is felt a strong need for practical instruction in the actual handling of electrical appliances for the considerable number of assistants in manufacturing institutions.

G. $150,000,000 Copper Merger in America

The International Banking Corporation in Shanghai received word this week from its head office in New York to the effect that the National City Company and the Guaranty Company of New York, financial companies affiliated with the National City Bank and the Guaranty Trust Company respectively, had just successfully accomplished financing the merger of the Anaconda-Chile Copper merger to the extent of G. $150,000,000. It was the largest individual industrial public bond issue ever offered in the United States.

The news that Anaconda Copper Mining Company had acquired control of the Chile Copper Company of Chile, South America, was announced on January 16. The Anaconda Copper Company is one of the largest mining companies in the United States operating mines in Montana and other parts of the United States while the Chile Copper Company was one of the largest in South America. Chile is the second largest copper producing country in the world, the output in 1913 amounting to G. $11,889,315.

New Books and Publications

The Chinese-American Engineer Journal

The September issue of the Journal of the Association of Chinese & American Engineers is designated the "year book number," and marks the completion of the second year of its publication. The articles on engineering projects deal with subjects that have a present interest for all who are concerned with the industrial and commercial progress of the country.

The paper by R. D. Goodrich on the Regulator for the New Outlet Channel of the Machang Canal describes a type of waterway improvement much needed in many parts of China. The Transmission of Electric Energy for Public Utility Plants by Mr. Crossbard gives a brief but comprehensive description of the main considerations affecting the location of such plants, and is well followed by the article on the Installation of Generators for the Shung Sing Central Power Plant at Wusih.

This number is further enriched by numerous engineering and industrial notes and excerpts from government and commercial reports of particular interest to engineers and those engaged in the commercial development of the country. Its usefulness to the association is enhanced by a complete list of the members and by a copy of the constitution and bye-laws.

E. Harrison King, J.

St. John's University, December 9, 1922.

The Chinese Recorder Starts the New Year

The attitude of the Chinese toward the Christian Movement, as suggested editorially, is like that of peoples everywhere. They are looking to see if it works. The claims of Christianity are so unlimited in scope that the thinking world looks to see whether or not organized Christianity and individual Christians "made good."

The past and a present tinged with future meet on the pages of this magazine. The hinter-glimpse comes in Dr. R. Y. Lo's exposition of the Philosophy of Confucius and Prof. A. H. Rowbotham's account of the earliest days of Christianity in China. Out of the vague traditions of the past have come those clearer beginnings which lead on to Christianity's present status in China. What that status is stands revealed through the sermon preached by Dr. Henry Hodgkin on "The Child in the Midst." The Chinese Church is that little child whose powers, latent and real, will produce miracles,—indeed it is not unthinkable that the Chinese race under the stimulus of their love of the practical will lead along that happy, because unselfish, way for individuals and nations.

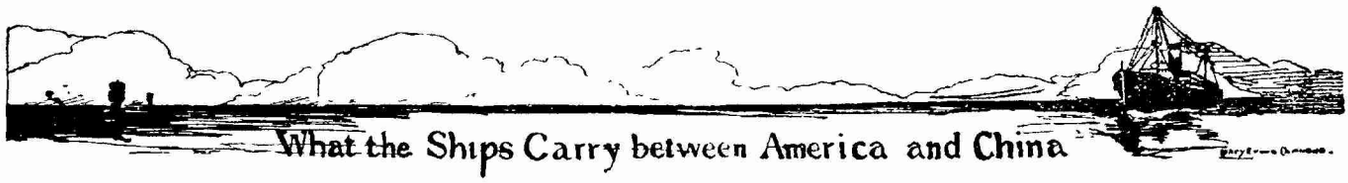
Information of a definite sort is imparted by Rev. Edward James who writes of recent developments in the Methodist Episcopal Church and by Rev. P. M. Scott who shows the relation between Christianity and the Moral Order of the Universe.

(Does not one sometimes weary of the welter of abstract words, of pious terminology, the everlasting explanations about Christianity? What a happy surprise it would be if all of us would say and mean this,—"Today I will think, talk and act as Jesus Christ would if He were in my place.")

H. B. Lacy

Filipinos Decide to Enforce Chinese Book-keeping Law

According to a *Reuter* dispatch dated at Manila, January 23, the Philippine Legislature has refused definitely to repeal the so-called Chinese Book-keeping law originally enacted early in 1921. The law requires all merchants in the Islands to keep their books in English, Spanish or some Philippine dialect and is aimed at the thousands of Chinese merchants and shop-keepers in the Philippines who are familiar only with their own South-China dialects. American officials in the Islands as well as members of the U. S. Congress exerted all possible influence to induce the Filipino political leaders to modify the law but without avail. The next move will be to attack the constitutionaltity of the law in the courts or endeavor to induce the U. S. Congress to repeal the law.



What the Ships Carry between America and China

Returns of the Shanghai Customs

(Key: Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs.—Pieces; Mills—thousands; Hk. Tls.—Haikwan Tls., Customs Rate Dec. Tls. 1.25 equal Gold $1)

S. S. Empress of Australia, December 23.

To Boston.

Walnuts, Kernels..... Pls. 248

To Darby.

Silk Cocoon Strippings:

Shanghai Bls. 89 .... ,, 276.06

To Chicago.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:

White, other Ports, Bls. 7..... Pls. 6.49

Silk, Raw, Filature:

Wild, other Ports, Bls. 46..... ,, 46.39

Tea, Green:

Gunpowder, Ningpo.. ,, 195
Feather Duck..... ,, 98

To Scranton.

Silk, Raw, Re-reeled:

White, other Ports, Bls. 20..... ,, 20.37

Silk, Raw, Filature:

Wild, other Ports, Bls. 30..... ,, 30.07

To New York.

Silk, Raw, Re-reeled:

White, other Ports, Bls. 10..... ,, 10.24

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:

White, Shanghai, Bls. 423..... ,, 419.24

Silk, Raw, Filature:

Wild, other Ports, Bls. 229 ..... ,, 230 44

Silk, Raw, not Filature:

Wild, other Ports, Bls. 20..... ,, 19 41

Silk, Waste:

Other Ports, Bls. 84 . ,, 338.33
Silk, Pongees, Honan.. ,, 17.12
Silk Pongees, Shantung ,, 19.50
Straw Braid Mottled... ,, 33
Straw Braid, White ... ,, 297
Skins, Lamb..... Pcs. 900
Skin Crosses, Kid..... ,, 4,895
Shin Mats, Dog..... ,, 10,360

S. S. Cokesit, December 23.

To Wilmington.

Skins, Goat, Untanned. Pcs. 21,108

To Philadelphia.

Silk, Waste:

Shanghai Bls. 9 ..... Pls. 27.47
Cotton Waste ..... ,, 297
Wool, Sheep's..... ,, 1,707

To Boston.

Cotton Yarn, Waste .. Pls. 99
Feathers, Duck ..... ,, 82

To New York.

Silk, Waste:

Shanghai Bls. 58 .... ,, 180.92
Tea, Black, Kiukiang . ,, 441
Silk Pongees, Honan.. ,, 17.30

Tea, Green:

Gunpowder, Ningpo.. Pls. 268
Bristles..... ,, 62
Cotton, Raw, Bls. 100. ,, 383
Feathers, Duck ..... ,, 515
Hair, Human ..... ,, 94
Hair, Human Refuse.. ,, 20
Hides, Buffalo ..... ,, 134
Rhubarb..... ,, 78
Wool, Sheep's..... ,, 936
Hats, Rush..... Pcs. 70,800
Matting, Straw, 40 yd. Rolls 130

Foreign Goods.

Cylinders, Empty..... Pcs. 36

S.S. President Jefferson, December 30

To Seattle.

Tea, Green:

Gunpowder, Ningpo.. Pls. 18
Cotton Waste..... ,, 397
Feathers, Duck ..... ,, 99
Skins, Kid..... Pcs. 2,300
Skins, Lamb ..... ,, 4,300

To Chicago.

Silk, Raw, Filature:

Wild, other Ports, Bls. 25..... Pls. 25.02

To Scranton.

Silk, Raw, Filature:

Wild, other Ports, Bls. 10..... ,, 10.08

To South River.

Silk Waste:

Other Ports Bls. 57.. ,, 199.78

To Philadelphia.

Silk, Waste:

Shanghai Bls. 26 .... ,, 77.54

To Boston.

Cotton Waste..... ,, 68
Cotton Yarn, Waste .. ,, 209

To New York.

Silk, Raw, Re-reeled:

White, other Ports, Bls. 30..... ,, 30.09

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:

White, Shanghai, Bls. 446..... Pls. 441.62

Yellow, other Ports, Bls. 5..... ,, 5.38

Silk, Raw, Filature:

Wild, other Ports, Bls. 564..... ,, 567.61

Silk Cocoon Strippings:

Shanghai, Bls. 11 ... ,, 35.85
Silk, Pongees, Honan . ,, 39.75
Silk Pongees, Shantung. ,, 72.72
Bristles..... ,, 47
Camphor ..... ,, 213
Feathers, Goose..... ,, 198
Hair, Human..... ,, 10
Oil, Camphor..... ,, 553
Seed, Sesamum ..... ,, 154
Straw Braid, White... ,, 147
Skin Crosses, Kid.... Pcs. 3,698
Skin Crosses, Lamb... ,, 1,749
Skins, cat, Wild ..... ,, 367
Skins, Fox..... ,, 85
Skins, Kid..... ,, 4,500
Skins, Lamb ..... ,, 12,347
Skins, Lynx..... ,, 207
Skins, Marmot..... ,, 13,011
Skins, Sheep ..... ,, 190
Skins, Wolf..... ,, 240

S. S. President Lincoln, January 4.

To San Pedro.

Carpets.....Hk. Tls. 2,639

To Los Angeles.

Walnuts, Kernels..... Pls. 41

To San Francisco.

Silk Pongees, Honan .. ,, 9.30
Silk Pongees, Shantung Pls. 5 45

Tea, Green:

Gunpowder, Ningpo.. ,, 102
Books, Printed..... ,, 28
Cotton, Raw, Bls. 41 . ,, 156
Walnuts, in shell ..... ,, 128
Walnuts, Kernels..... ,, 1,147
Carpets.....Hk. Tls. 6,153

To St. Louis.

Hats, Rush ..... Pcs. 23,400

To Chicago.

Carpets.....Hk. Tls. 1,036

To Baltimore.

Straw Braid, White ... Pls. 5
Carpets.....Hk. Tls. 995

To New York.

Silk, Raw, Filature:

Wild, other Ports, Bls. 43..... Pls. 43.24

Silk Cocoon Strippings:

Shanghai, Bls. 30..... ,, 97.27
Silk Pongees, Shantung ,, 54.58
Bristles..... ,, 275
Cotton Waste ..... ,, 121
Hair, Human..... ,, 112
Hair, Horse..... ,, 100
Intestines, Goats' Salted ,, 26
Intestines, Sheep's .... ,, 6
Straw, Braid, White .. ,, 94
Skin Mats, Dog..... Pcs 3,972
Skins, Goat, Tanned.. ,, 3,000
Skins, Lamb..... ,, 12,000
Skins, Marmot..... ,, 83,335
Skins, Weasel ..... ,, 6,000
Carpets.....Hk. Tls. 8,955

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Outline for the Study of Current History, Finance and Commerce of China

by

H. F. MacNair, Ph. D.

Professor of History and Government, St. John's University

This outline, primarily for the use of middle schools and colleges, is based upon the Review for last week. It is not intended that the whole of the outline be used but that those topics be selected that are found to be adapted to the class.

1. International Affairs

Topic 1: Legal Status of the Chinese Eastern Railway.

References: Pp. 295-6

Questions: 1. Who is president of the Chinese Eastern Railway? 2. What is the foremost question in reference to this railway? 3. Between whom was the original agreement of this railway signed? When? 4. By whom was the railway to be financed according to this agreement? 5. What other things were agreed by both sides? 6. What are overhead expenses? Discuss them in relation to this railway. 7. What improvements have been recently made in the management of the railway? 8. What is the importance of this railroad from the point of view of international relations? Explain fully.

Topic 2: Colonel Stevens and the Technical Board of the C. E. R. R.

References: Pp. 297-8

Questions: 1. What is the tribute paid to the Board in the first paragraph? 2. What is the cause of the confused conditions in relation to the C. E. R. R. during the past few years? 3. What are the factors which have preserved the integrity of the railroad? 4. When was the Technical Board established, and when did it go out of existence? 5. From the point of view of international relations what work was done by this Board? 6. What nations are interested in Manchuria? Why? 7. What nations were represented on the Technical Board?

Topic 3: The Manchurian Question at the Washington Conference.

References: Pp. 299-301; also previous issues of the *Review*.

Questions: 1. Make a resume of the statements in "The Chinese People's Manifesto on the Twenty-one Demands." 2. What modifications were announced by Baron Shidehara at Washington? 3. What was Dr. Wang's attitude toward the Baron's modifications? 4. What was the attitude taken by Secretary of State Hughes? 5. Of what international significance is this?

Topic 4: Russia's Protest to China.

References: Pp. 322,324

Questions: 1. What is the official name of the government in Russia today? 2. When was this protest sent to China's Foreign Minister? By whom? 3. Has China recognized the Soviet government of Russia? 4. What is the cause stated for protest?

2. Domestic Affairs

Topic 1: Affairs in Canton.

References: Pp. 294-5,322.

Questions: 1. What is the reason for warfare between Kwangtung and its neighbor provinces? 2. Who is "Prince" Lung? 3. What was the condition of Kwangtung between 1915-1920? 4. Explain the relations between Dr. Sun and Chen Chiung-ming? 5. What troops are now in Canton? 6. Where is General Chen? 7. How do recent developments in Canton affect Dr. Sun?

Topic 2: Banditry, Bankruptcy or Boxers?

References: Pp. 291-94.

Questions: 1. What is meant by the term "Busy B's"? 2. What does President Li Yuan-hung think of the Tuchuns? What does he propose? 3. What means are being taken to stir up public opinion in China? For what purpose? 4. What is the Hung Chang Hui? 5. What claims are made by and for its members? 6. What is feared as to its possible development?

3. Commerce and Finance

Topic 1: The Awakening of the Merchants.

References: Pp. 289,292.

Questions: 1. What is a Chamber of Commerce? 2. What are the merchants and the Chamber of Commerce attempting to do for China at present? 3. What positions are held by Messrs. Nieh, Yui, Chiung, and Huang?

Topic 2: America as an Exporter of Domestic Products.

References: Pp. 298.

Questions: 1. Of what interest to China is the position of the United States as a great exporting nation? 2. What was the value of America's exports for October, 1922? 3. How would this compare with China's exports? Discuss fully. 4. How do America's exports compare with those of Great Britain?

Topic 3: Shanghai's Exports to the United States.

References: Pp. 301-2,304.

Questions: 1. How do the values of exports from Shanghai to America compare for the years 1921.1922? 2. What was the value of exports in both years? 3. What was the value of the hair products shipped to America in these years? 4. What was the value of the skins and furs shipped to America in these years? 5. Make a list of the five most important products shipped in the year 1922.

Topic 4: Tin Mines in China.

References: P. 308.

Questions: 1. How many tin mining companies are registered in the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce? 2. How can you account for this? 3. What is the Government Bureau of Economic Information? When was it organized? What is its object? 4. In what province is the Kokiu Tin Smelting and Mining Company? 5. What is its annual production?

Note: For further discussion of the European debt to America see editorial on pp, 289-90 of the *Review* for January 20, 1922.

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In The United States Court for China

(Established by Act of Congress of June 30, 1906.)

JUDGE, Charles S. Lobingier.
U.S. DISTRICT ATTORNEY, Leonard G. Husar.
U. S. COMMISSIONER, Nelson E. Lurton.
CLERK, William A. Chapman.
OFFICE HOURS 10-12; 2-4.
DEPUTY CLERK, L. Macoubrey.
U. S. MARSHAL, DISBURSING OFFICER, } Thurston R. Porter.
PRISON PHYSICIAN, DR. T. B. Dunn.
DEPUTY MARSHAL, Wm. Van Buskirk.
TIENTSIN:
SPECIAL DEPUTY MARSHAL, Harry v. Fully.

All Notices, Announcements, Judgments, Orders and other Proceedings appearing in this department of THE WEEKLY REVIEW may be accepted as authentic.

MOTION DAY.

All contested motions and demurrers will hereafter be heard on Mondays, beginning at 3 P. M.; provided notice thereof with proof of service on the adverse party or his attorney shall have been filed in the clerk's office by 1 P. M. of the preceding Saturday.

ADMISSION TO THE BAR.

Hereafter, applicants for admission to the bar of this court, whether previously admitted elsewhere or not, w ll be examined on the following:

1. Extraterritoriality, 25 Corpus Juris, 299—331.
2. Extraterritorial Cases.
3. Extraterritorial Remedial Code.
4. U. S. Rev. Stats., secs. 4083—4131 (Act of Congress of June 22, 1860, 12 U. S. Stats. at Large, Ch. 179).
5. China Court Regulations.
6. Act of Congress of June 30, 1906 (34 U. S. Stats. at Large, Ch. 3934).

BAR EXAMINING COMMITTEE: Nelson E. Lurton, W. W. Blume, Roland S. Haskell.

Shanghai, China, January 2, 1923.

Minutes of Recent Proceedings

Hearings:

Jan. 18, 1923, Cause No. 2048, U. S. v. Slevin; testimony taken of Pi Pin San.
" 19, " " " 2010, U. S. v. Gunther; testimony taken of Logan.
" 22, " " " 2005, Mittie v. Mittie; testimonly taken of plaintiff, Mrs. Saes and Mrs. Artmenkoff.
" 22, " " " 2006, U. S. v. Greenstone, motion to set.

(Before the Commissioner)

Jan. 20, 1923, Cause No. 2049, Shanghai Municipal Council v. Mrs. Roach; testimony taken of plaintiff.
" 20, " " " 1999, Williams, Franklin & Faison v. A. Tilton Steele; on motion for change of venue.

E. J. STOTLER, PLAINTIFF v. ANDERSEN, MEYER & CO., LTD. DEFENDANT.

(Continued from last week)

Thus it is a sufficient ground for discharge that an employee refuses to change rooms or to submit contracts he has made.[7] "This", observed the Court, "was insubordination and misdonduct fully justifying his discharge". Absence from work has been held a sufficient cause,[8] as has also the failure of employees to keep their street clothing in a particular dressing room,[9] the failure to send required reports[10] and refusal to enter the employer's private office, except upon conditions, the refusal of which evoked offensive language from the employee.[11]

It would seem that the order which plaintiff admittedly disobeyed was not less reasonable than those just enumerated. We cannot see that it was unreasonable for defendant, acting through its Division Manager, to require plaintiff to come to the former's office about thirty yards away. Indeed it seems more unreasonable for an employee to disregard such a request. The purpose may or may not have been important. The letter which the Manager wished to deliver might have been sent by a messenger; but on the other hand the Manager might have desired to discuss its contents with plaintiff. At any rate the employer was the judge of its importance and plaintiff who did not know the purpose was in no position to judge. If it were once conceded that the employee may determine whether the order is one to be obeyed all discipline would be destroyed. This is especially important in a large concern like defendant.

But plaintiff did not disregard the order because he considered it unreasonable. The ground upon which he placed his refusal was that "being placed under Mr. Phillips I should take orders from Mr. Phillips". (p. 30) But this ignored the fact that Mr. Wright was the superior of both and there was nothing in plaintiff's contract, nor in the verbal arrangement of the day previous, which relieved plaintiff of obedience to Mr. Wright's orders. The fact that he had unsuccessfully made application to Mr. Lane for such relief should have warned plaintiff that he could not assume that position, at least without an express understanding. The whole difficulty seems to have arisen out of plaintiff's disinclination to work under Mr. Wright which from plaintiff's standpoint may have been justified. But the matter was one for defendant to decide and plaintiff's error consisted in assuming to decide it himself. As was observed in a somewhat similar case:

7. Peniston v. Huber Co. 196 Pa. St. 580, 46 Atl. 934.
8. Gallagher v. Steam Co. 188 Pa. St. 95 41 Atl. 296. Cf. Turner v. Mason, 14 M. & W. 112.
9. Thomas v. Houston etc. Co., 142 S. W. 214.
10. Johnson v. Machine Works, 130 N. Car. 441, 41 S. E. 883. Cf. Wang v. Sidney Ross Co., II Extraterritorial Cases, 96.
11. Parker v. Farlinger, (Ga.), 50 S. E. 98.

Judgments and Orders:

Jan. 16, 1923, Cause. No. 1858, Swinehart v. Swinehart; decree for planintiff.
„ 18, „ „ „ 1779, Dodge & Seymour (China) Ltd. v. Harry S. Janes, Receiver, et al; discontinuance; order of dismissal.
„ 18, „ (Changsha Cons. Ct) In re Lewis Ray Jordan's estate; order authorizing payment of claims.
„ 18, „ Cause No. 1990, Shing Pei Wo v. Journal of Commerce Press; order directing payments on claims.
„ 18, „ „ „ 1686, American Trading Co. Inc. v. Stewart-Crane Co. Inc.; order authorizing payment of auditor's claim.
„ 22, „ „ „ 2006, U. S. v. Greenstone; submitted.
„ 23, „ „ „ 2005, Mittie v. Mittie; decree.

(By the Commissioner)

Jan. 16, 1923, Cause No. 2011, Asia Banking Corpn v. D. S. Riggs; order of discontinuance.
„ 23, „ „ „ 2049, Shanghai Municipal Council v. Mrs. Roach; judgment for plaintiff.
„ 23, „ „ „ 2065, In re Contempt of A. Tilton Steele; order.

Assignments for Hearing:

January 29, 1923, 9:30 a. m., Cause No. 1351, The Nanyang Bros. Tobacco Co. Inc., v. Green Star Steamship Corporation.
„ 29, „ 9:30 a. m. Cause No. 1355, The Nanyang Bros. Tobacco Co. Inc. v. Barber Steamship Lines.
February 5, „ 9:30 a. m., Cause No. 1856, Yu Fong S. S. Co. v. Wm. Katz & Co.

Miscellaneous Filings:

Jan. 16, 1923, Cause No. 2020, Russo-Asiatic Bank v. Max Wulfsohn & Co.; demurrer.
„ 16, „ „ „ 1670, Swinehart v Swinehart; et al.; supersedeas bond.
„ 17, „ „ „ 1999, Daniel R. Williams et al. v. Arthur T. Steele; notice.
„ 17, „ „ „ 2056, Shanghai Municipal Council v. Jay Elmont el al.; petition; summons issued; marshal's return of summons.
„ 17, „ „ „ 1032, The Belgian Trading Co. v. Neuss, Hesslein & Co.; plaintiff's brief in opposition to defendant's amended demurrer.
„ 17, „ „ „ 2055, In re James Delaney's will; depositions.
„ 17, „ „ „ 2057, In re estate of Hippolyte Martinet, deceased; letters of administration.
„ 17, „ „ „ 1828, Frank Waterhouse & Co's "Pacific Ports" v. The Wilkins Bros. & Co. Inc.; marshal's return of writ of execution.

"The defendant, when contracting with plaintiff, did not abdicate his right to manage his own business; nor did he surrender his position as owner of the farm and of the personal property therein. He still retained the right to control his own affairs in his own way, and any behavior of his servant in opposition or in violation of his reasonable orders and commands amounted to insubordination, which has always been held sufficient ground for the discharge of a servant." [12]

In taking the course he did plaintiff seems to have acted in good faith; but he went beyond the limits justified by the circumstances in assuming that his mere assignment to work under Mr. Phillips relieved him of all responsibility to defendant's immediate representative. We have not overlooked the former's testimony that his orders usually came "direct from Mr. Wright," (p. 27); but we cannot regard this as equivalent to saying that Mr. Wright could only deal with plaintiff through Mr. Phillips. Moreover, at the particular time when this order was first given, Mr. Phillips was not available and it would seem unreasonable to hold that defendant must await the return of one employee in order to communicate with another. On the whole, therefore, we must find that the order given plaintiff was a reasonable one and that its disobedience was in law a justification for dismissal.

As to the contention that defendant condoned the disobedience it would seem sufficient to point out that plaintiff was immediately dismissed. It is true that some months later he entered into a new contract with defendant but we do not understand that a dismissal once effected is condoned by a subsequent agreement which leaves the dismissal, at least as regards the employer, in force. Nothing to that affect was observed by this Court in the case cited. [13]

In its answer defendant admits liability for a balance of Niney-five Taels representing plaintiff's compensation for the six days following his last payment at the end of April. A check for this amount appears to have been included in the letter dismissing plaintiff (Ex. C) but was not accepted by him (p. 6). As there was no objection to the form of the tender plaintiff is not entitled to costs but he is entitled to payment up to the date of dismissal.

It is accordingly considered and adjudged that plaintiff have and recover from defendant the sum of Ninety-five Taels.

UNITED STATES v. CHARLES W. HANNIGS

(Cause No. 1909; decided September 30, 1922.)

SYLLABUS

(By the Court.)

1. **Crimes:** MOTIVE is a proper element to consider in the investigation of an alleged crime.
2. ID.: EVIDENCE reviewed and found insufficient to convict.
3. ID.: ID: IDENTIFICATION should be effected by requiring the accuser to pick out the accused from a group of several persons.
4. ID.: ID.: WEIGHT. Testimony of brothel keepers and inmates are not ordinarily given the same weight as that of respectable persons.

Leonard G. Husar, Esquire, U. S. District Attorney, for the prosecution.
Roland S. Haskell, Esquire, of Rodger & Haskell, contra.

12. Von Heyne v. Tompkins, 89 Minn. 77, 93 N. W. 901.
13. Ford v. Macdonell-Chow Corporation, I Extraterritorial Cases, 804,

,,	18,	,,	,,	2045,	Andersen, Meyer & Co. v. Weisel; answer.
,,	18,	,,	,,	1977,	Alfred Kohlberg, Inc. v. A. F. Thane & Co.; subpoena duces tecum issued; marshal's return of subpoena.
,,	18,	,,	,,	2048,	U. S. v. Slevin; information; bond.
,,	18,	,,	,,	1779,	Dodge & Seymour (China) Ltd. v. Harry S. Janes, Receiver, et al.; discontinuance.
,,	18,	,,	,,	1999,	Daniel R Williams et al. v. Arthur T. Steele; affidavit.
,,	18,	,,	,,	1990,	Shing Pei Wo v. Journal of Commerce Press; claims filed with receiver; cash disbursements by receiver.
,,	19,	,,	,,	1939,	Banque Industrielle de Chine v. Sonn Brothers Import & Export Co.; plaintiff's brief.
,,	19,	,,	,,	1999,	Daniel R. Williams et al. v. Arthur T. Steele; subpoenas issued.
,,	20,	,,	,,	1999,	Daniel R. Williams et al. v. Arthur T. Steele; marshal's return of subpoenas; notices of appeal.
,,	20,	,,	,,	2006,	U. S. v. Greenstone; motion.
,,	20,	,,	,,	2043,	Shanghai Municipal Council v. Fair; marshal's return of summons.
,,	20,	,,	,,	2058,	Shun Kee & Co. v. Methodist Episcopal Church South Mission et al.; complaint; summons issued.
,,	20,	,,	,,	2059,	W. Z. Zee & Sons v Methodist Episcopal Church South Mission et al.; complaint; summons issued.
,,	22,	,,	,,	2019,	Fredrick Richmond v. Dodge, Seymour & Co. Hudford Motors; amended petition; demurrer; motion to strike.
,,	22,	,,	,,	1992,	W. R. Loxley & Co. v. Robert R. Fernbach; reply.
,,	22,	,,	,,	2060,	Hugo Stinnes China Co. v. P. E. Andrews; petition; summons issued.
,,	22,	,,	,,	2061,	Foreign Mission Board of the Southern Baptist Convention v. Eisler, Reeves & Murphy, Inc.; complaint; summons issued.
,,	22,	,,	,,	2062,	Mitchell v. Mitchell; petition.
,,	22,	,,	,,	2063,	Nellie A. Pierce, Executrix, v. Eisler, Reeves & Murphy, Inc.; complaint; summons issued.
,,	22,	,,	,,	1999,	Daniel R. Williams et al. v. Arthur T. Steele; defendant's petition for writ of appeal or trial de novo.
,,	22,	,,	,,	1939,	Banque Industrielle de Chine v. Sonn Brothers Import & Export Co.; defendant's reply brief.
,,	23,	,,	,,	1396,	O. J. Weeks Co. Inc. v. Esso Co. of China; motion.
,,	23,	,,	,,	2064,	In re William Henry Lunt's Will; petition; depositions; oath of executrix; order admitting will to probate; letters testamentary.

LOBINGIER, J.:

The defendant is charged with having assaulted a rickshaw coolie at about three o'clock on the morning of September 18. It is undisputed that the defendant had arrived in Tientsin a few hours earlier after an absence of about eight months, and after dinner at the Hotel de la Paix, hired a rickshaw and visited various respectable places on proper errands and finally returned to his hotel. The principal discrepancies between his testimony and that of the complaining witness relate to the time spent at these places and, more particularly, to what occurred after the return to the hotel. Defendant states that he returned there shortly before 12, entered the hotel and went almost directly to his room where he retired for the night, passing, however, through the bar-room where he greeted a number of acquaintances, who, with others, corroborate him in this account. The complaining witness claims that defendant did not return to the hotel until two hours later, that he did not enter at all nor even alight from the rickshaw, but, at the entrance, directed the complaining witness to turn around and take him to a Chinese brothel which defendant entered and, after remaining (p. 3) "about one hour" (on cross examination (p. 8) complaining witness says "about balf an hour") came out and with no provocation, words or previous trouble, struck the jaw of complaining witness who fell down (p. 9) and then covered his face with his hands and turned around when defendant kicked and felled him causing a serious injury from which be passed blood two days and rested five days but that defendant nevertheless compelled him to pull the rickshaw on a run back to the hotel which was reached at about 3 a. m.

On the face of it this story contains what can hardly be considered as other than improbabilities. While not indispensable to conviction [1] motive is, nevertheless, a proper item to consider in the investigation of every alleged crime. But none has been shown here and none was even suggested in the argument for the prosecution. According to the complaining witness, as we have seen, the assault came "like a bolt from the blue." He had been with defendant all evening he says, had no difficulty and no complaint and yet at the very end, without warning or occasion, defendant brutally attacked him in a manner which the latter would almost certainly have expected to disable the coolie and have left defendant at an early hour in the morning a considerable distance from his hotel and without conveyance. Yet there is no suggestion that defendants' condition at the time was other than normal. Several witnesses testify that he had that evening declined their invitations to drink, he stating that he was not drinking and when the complaining witness left defendant the latter paid him one dollar and twenty cents fare and the two parted amicably, there being no suggestion of any claim of compensation for injury.

1. Johnson v. U. S., 157 U. S. 320, 39 L. ed. 717; Pointer v. U. S., 151 U. S. 396, 38 L. ed. 208.

(To be continued next week)

Shanghai-Nanking Railway Abridged Time Table.

Shanghai North to Nanking—Up (Main Line) **Nanking to Shanghai North—Down**

STATIONS	Local	Fast R.	Local	3rd & 4th Local	Express R	3rd & 4th	Local	Fast R.	Local	Fast Local	Local	Local	Night Express R S.
Shanghai North d		7 00	7.15	7 35	9.30	9 50	12 10	12.30	15 25	17 15	17 45	19 35	23 30
Nansiang ... ...d		7 28	7.45	8 03	—	10 31	12.41	12 58	16 01	17 47	18 15	20.05	0 02
Soochow .. ..d		8.59		9 41	11 14	12 53		14.43	18 24	19 39			1 39
Wusih ... ...d	7 00	9 59		10 44	12 02	14 12		15 38	19 34	20 36			2.38
Changchow . d.	8 14	10 56		11.41	12.49	15 28		16 38		21.38			3.42
Tanyang . d.	9 30	11.52			13 38	16 28		17.38					—
Chinkiang .. d	10 31	12.49			14 22	17 34		18.33					5 34
Nanking . a	12 30	14.21			15 43	19 35		20 02					7 20
Pukow ... ..d					17.05								9 30
Hsuchowfu ...d					1 16	T P. L						T. P. L	19.40
Tsinanfu . . .d					9 38	II day						II day	6 00
Tientsin Central a					18 05								15 25
Do. d.					18.15								16 16
Tientsin East . a					18.25	P.M.L						P M L	—
Do. d					18 55								—
Peking . a					22 06								19.15

STATIONS	Local	Fast Local	Local	Local	Fast R	3rd & 4th Local	3rd & 4th	Fast R	Local	Local	Express R.	Local	Night Express R. S.
Peking . . d.											10 15		5 50
Tientsin East . a.										P M L	13 35	P M L	—
Do d.											14 00		—
Tientsin Central a.											14 10		9.14
Do d											14 20		10 00
Tsinanfu .. d										T. P. L	22.21	T P L	19 43
Hsuchowfu .. d.										II day	6 31	II day	5 28
Pukow . a											14 30		16 15
Nanking . . d.					7.40		8 10	11 05			15 50	16 15	23.00
Chinkiang . d					9 20		10 25	12 54			17 29	18 27	0 52
Tanyang . . d					9 57		11 21	13 36			18 03	19 26	—
Changchow . d					10 59	12 00	12 44	14 37			18 57	20 46	2.41
Wusih . d		7 20	7 10		11 59	13 02	14 07	15 33			19 43	21 52	3.53
Soochow . d		8 21	8 22		12 54	14 02	15 25	16 31			20.32		4 38
Nansiang . . d	8.15	10 33	9 39		14.27	16 03	17.45	18 18	18.40	20 35	—		6 26
Shanghai North a	8 42	11 00	11 34	13 00	14,55	16 30	18 20	18 45	19 13	21 05	22 00		6 50

Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up (Branch Line) **Shanghai North to Woosung Forts—Down**

													*											*
Woosung Forts d	6.45	8 15	9 40	11 05	12 30	13.55	15 20	16 45	18.10	19 35	21 00	22.25	23.50	1.15	Shanghai North d	6 00	7 30	9 00	10 25	11 50	13 15	14 40	16.05	17 30	18 55	20 20	21 45	23.10	0 35
Kiangwan d	7 10	8 40	10 05	11 31	12.55	14 20	15 46	17 10	18 35	20 00	21 25	22 50	0 15	1.40	Tientungan . d	6 05	7 35	9 05	10 30	11 55	13 20	14 45	16 10	17 35	19 00	20 25	21 50	23.15	0.40
Tientungan . d.	7.16	8 46	10 11	11 37	13.01	14.26	15.52	17 16	18.41	20.06	21.31	22 56	0 21	1 46	Kiangwan d	6 12	7.42	9.12	10 37	12 02	13 27	14 52	16 17	17 42	19 07	20 32	21 57	23 22	0 47
Shanghai North a	7.20	8 50	10 15	11 41	13 05	14 30	15.56	17.20	18.45	20.10	21.35	23.00	0.25	1 50	Woosung Forts a	6 35	8.06	9.35	11 00	12 25	13.50	15 15	16 40	18 05	19 30	20 55	22.20	23 45	1 10

R. Restaurant Cars

S. Sleeping Cars

* These additional trains run each Saturday and Sunday

Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway Abridged Time Table.

Shanghai North to Zahkou—Down (Main Line) **Zahkou to Shanghai North—Up**

STATIONS	Local	Express R.	2nd 3rd & 4th	Fast R.	Local	Local	Night Express R.
Shanghai North.....dep.	..	8.00	9.00	13.20	15.45	..	19.15
Jessfield.....dep.	..	8.15	9.16	13.36	16.05	..	19.30
Siccawei.....dep.	..	8.21	9.23	13.43	16.13	..	19.36
L'hwa Junction.....dep.	..	8.35	9.40	14.00	16.30	..	19.50
Shanghai South .....dep.	..	*8.05*	*9.05*	*13.25*	*15.45*	*18.00*	*19.20*
Lunghwa Junction .....arr.	..	*8.55*	*9.23*	*13.43*	*16.03*	*18.18*	*19.38*
Sungkiang.....dep.	..	9.14	10.50	14.46	17.42	..	20.29
Kashal.....dep.	..	10.01	11.57	15.43	18.47	..	21.16
Kashing.....dep.	7.25	10.31	12.40	16.16	——	..	21.46
Yehsah.....dep.	8 19	11.02	13.32	16.56	----	..	22.17
Changan.....dep.	9.25	11.36	14.23	17.35	---	..	22.51
Hangchow.....dep.	11.00	12.30	16.00	18.50	---	..	23.45
Zahkou.....arr.	11.25	12.45	16.30	19.10	---	..	24.00

STATIONS	Local	Local	Express R.	Local	2nd 3rd & 4th	Fast R.	Local	Night Express R.
Zahkou .....d.	..	..	7.15	..	8.40	13.20	15.35	18.00
Hangchow.....d.	..	..	7.40	..	9.15	13.50	16.10	18.2"
Changan.....d.	..	..	8.29	..	10.45	15.00	17.45	19.14
Yehsah .....d.	..	..	9.00	..	11.53	15.37	18.45	19.43
Kashing.....d.	..	7.30	9.39	..	12.50	16.24	..	20.24
Kashal .....d.	..	8.02	10.02	..	13.26	16.52	..	20.46
Sungkiang .....d.	..	9.15	10.52	..	14.42	17.49	..	21.43
Lunghwa Junction....d.	*8.37*	*10.37*	*11.37*	*13.57*	*16.07*	*18.48*	..	*21.28*
Shanghai South .....a.	*8.55*	*10.55*	*11.55*	*14.15*	*16 25*	*19.00*	..	*22.45*
L'hwa Junction....d.	..	10.34	11.32	..	15.50	18.40	..	22.22
Siccawei .....d.	..	10.43	11.40	..	15.59	18.49	..	22.30
Jessfield .....d.	..	10.51	11.46	..	16.06	18.56	..	22.36
Shanghai North....a.	..	11.05	12.00	..	16.20	19.10	..	22.50

Konzenchiao to Zahkou (Kiangshoo Branch Line) **Zahkou to Konzenchiao**

Konsenchiao .... dep.	7.05	9.10	11.35	13.45	16.05	17.30	22.55	Zahkou ..... dep.	8.10	10.10	..	15.05	..	18.30	..
Kenshangmun... dep.	7.20	9.25	11.50	14.06	16.20	17.45	23.10	Hangchow ..... dep.	8.30	10.30	12.25	15.25	16.45	18.51	23.50
Hangchow..... dep.	7.37	9.37	..	14.17	..	17.57	..	Kenshangmun . dep.	8.42	10.47	12.37	15.37	16.57	19.08	0.08
Zahkou ..... arr.	7.55	9.55	..	14.35	..	18.15	..	Konsenchiao .. arr.	8.55	11.00	12.50	15.50	17.10	19.51	0.15

R. Restaurant Car.